

THE
AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY'S



ALMANAC



1861
BOSTON.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

THIS institution was organized in the year 1814, four years later than the American Board of Foreign Missions, and is, next to that, the oldest of the great charitable institutions now operating in New England. Its founders were Rev. Drs. Justin Edwards, Ebenezer Porter, and their associates at Andover Theological Seminary. In 1816 it was incorporated as the "New England Religious Tract Society;" in 1823 its name was changed by act of the legislature, to the "AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY."

In 1825, the American Tract Society at New York was formed, and the Boston Society by mutual agreement became a "branch" of it. This did not imply any loss of identity in the latter, which retained still its own constitution, organization, members, funds, officers, and auxiliaries. It was simply a "union of feeling and operation."

In 1859 this connection was terminated by action of the Boston Society, lacking but one vote of an entire unanimity. The business of publishing, which since the union had been suspended, was resumed, together with the entire work of an independent and national institution. The following is a brief exhibit of the operations of the Society from the beginning.

1. *Auxiliary Societies.* Of these it has had nearly 700. They were "for the united purpose of raising funds and for circulation." For many years these were mostly discontinued; but recently several important ones have been organized. It is hoped that the system will be revived throughout the whole country.

2. *Depositories.* At the time of its union with the New York Society in 1825, it had 112 local depositories for the sale of its publications, viz: 10 in Maine; 10 in New Hampshire; 10 in Vermont; 12 in Massachusetts; 1 in Rhode Island; 6 in Connecticut; 22 in New York; 1 in New Jersey; 2 in Pennsylvania; 2 in District of Columbia; 5 in Virginia; 6 in North Carolina; 1 in South Carolina; 2 in Georgia; 2 in Alabama; 2 in Tennessee; 5 in Kentucky; 9 in Ohio; 1 in Missouri; 2 in Michigan; and 1 in Lower Canada. Of late, the work formerly done through depositories is accomplished chiefly by means of business connections with the local booksellers throughout the country.

3. *Publications.* Prior to the union it had issued 196 different Tracts, of which nearly four and a half million copies has been distributed. It also commenced the publication of the "Tract Magazine," now the *Messenger*, and the *Christian Almanac*. Since the separation it has commenced the *Tract Journal*, and the *Child at Home*, having an aggregate circulation of nearly 250,000 copies monthly; and has issued a large number of new tracts and books.

4. *Receipts.* These to May 1, 1860, had been, from donations and legacies, \$574,341.35; from sales, \$635,605.50. Total, \$1,259,946.85.

5. *Colporters.* The work of colportage was begun in 1842. Since then this Society has had its own distinct department thereof, amounting to 133 years of labor, and visiting nearly 5,000,000 families. It has paid for this work, \$52,649.20.

Besides these, the Boston Society annually paid for the support of from 50 to 70 of the colporters of the New York Society, in the West and South; their quarterly accounts having been sent to their patrons at Boston, while their labors were reckoned among the operations of the Society at New York. The amount expended for this object was \$154,677.32. Total expended for colportage, \$207,326.52

6. *Gratuitous Issues.* The Society has appropriated for gratuitous distribution, \$126,585.83 viz.: to Pastors, Sabbath Schools, City Missions, and Auxiliary Societies; to Home Missionaries; to Christian Associations, institutions of learning, hospitals, asylums, prisons, seamen, and the destitute of every class. The whole value of publications issued by gift and sale has been \$827,797.77; making an aggregate of more than *twelve hundred and forty millions of pages*.

7. *Aid to Foreign Missions.* The Society has paid in cash, chiefly for the support of the press at foreign missionary stations, belonging to seven different denominations, \$99,945.29.

REV. J. W. ALVORD and REV. I. P. WARREN, Corresponding Secretaries; HENRY HILL, Treasurer, N. BROUGHTON, Jr., Depository, 23 Cornhill, Boston.

THE
AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY'S
ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST

1861:

BEING THE FIRST AFTER BISSEXTILE, AND UNTIL THE FOURTH OF JULY, THE EIGHTY-FIFTH YEAR
OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

CALCULATED FOR

BOSTON, NEW YORK, WASHINGTON, AND CHARLESTON,
AND FOUR PARALLELS OF LATITUDE.

ADAPTED FOR USE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

THE ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATIONS

BY ASAPH HALL,

ASSISTANT AT CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY.

BOSTON, N. Lat. 42° 21' 28". Long. 5° 59' 13" East of Washington.
NEW YORK, . . . N. Lat. 40° 42' 43". Long. 3° 2' 45" East of Washington.
WASHINGTON, N. Lat. 38° 53' 39". Long. 0° 0' 0"
CHARLESTON, N. Lat. 32° 46' 33". Long. 2° 52' 50" West of Washington.
Long. of GREENWICH, 77° 2' 48" East of Washington.

PUBLISHED BY
THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY,
28 CORNHILL, BOSTON.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1860, by I. P. WARREN, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts.

THE year 1861 of the Christian era forms the latter part of the 85th and the beginning of the 86th year of the Independence of the United States of America;

The latter part of the 5621st and the beginning of the 5622d year since the Creation of the World, according to the Jews;

The 2614th year since the foundation of Rome;

The latter part of the 1277th and the beginning of the 1278th year of the Mohammedan era, or the era of the Hegira, or flight of Mohammed, which took place on the 16th of July, A. D. 622.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

DOMINICAL LETTER	F	LUNAR CYCLE OR GOLDEN NUMBER	ROMAN INDICTION
EPACT	18	19	JULIAN PERIOD

DEFINITIONS.—The DOMINICAL LETTER is one of the letters A B C D E F G used to designate Sunday throughout the year. It is said to have been introduced by the primitive Christians in place of the Nundinal Letters, (Lat. *Nundinæ*, because recurring every ninth day,) used by the Romans for denoting their market days.

The EPACT is the excess of the solar year above the lunar year of twelve synodical months. It begins and ends with the Lunar Cycle.

The LUNAR CYCLE OR GOLDEN NUMBER, called also the METONIC CYCLE, from its inventor, Meton of Athens, is a period of 19 years, after which the new and full moons return to the same days of the month.

The SOLAR CYCLE is a period of 28 years, after which the days of the week return to the same days of the month, according to the Julian Calendar.

The CYCLE OF INDICTION is a period of 15 years. It has no connection with the celestial motions, but was established by Constantine, A. D. 312, and was used by the Romans to indicate the time of a certain tax.

The JULIAN PERIOD is formed by multiplying together the numbers 19, 23, 15. The beginning of this period is placed at noon of Jan. 1st, 4713 years B. C., so that it includes all historical dates, and to this epoch all such dates can be easily referred.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC AND ASPECTS.

SPRING SIGNS.	SUMMER SIGNS.	AUTUMN SIGNS.	WINTER SIGNS.
1. ♈ Aries.	4. ☽ Cancer.	7. ☲ Libra.	10. ☷ Capricornus.
2. ♉ Taurus.	5. ☾ Leo.	8. ☷ Scorpio.	11. ☽ Aquarius.
3. ☱ Gemini.	6. ☷ Virgo.	9. ♈ Sagittarius.	12. ☷ Pisces.

Conjunction, or having the same longitude, or right ascension.

Quadrature, or differing 90° in " " "

Opposition, or differing 180° in " " "

Ω the ascending, ☽ the descending node.

BEGINNING AND LENGTH OF SEASONS.

Sun enters ♈, Winter begins	1860, Dec. 21st,	8 43 m	Washington Mean Time.
" " ♉, Spring	1861, March 20th,	9 40 m	
" " ☽, Summer	" June 21st,	6 27 m	
" " ☲, Autumn	" Sept. 22d,	8 40 a	
" " ☷, Winter	" Dec. 21st,	2 27 a	

Sun in Winter Signs	D. 89	H. 0	M. 57	Sun North of Equator	D. 186	H. 11	M. 0
Sun in Spring Signs	92	20	47	Sun South of Equator	178	18	44
Sun in Summer Signs	93	14	13	Difference	7	16	16
Sun in Autumn Signs	89	17	47	Mean Tropical Year	365	5	49

SOLAR SYSTEM.

NAMES AND SYMBOLS OF PLANETS.

○ The Sun.	(12) Victoria.	(29) Amphitrite.	(46) Hestia.
☾ The Moon.	(13) Egeria.	(30) Urania.	(47) Aglaia.
☿ Mercury.	(14) Irene.	(31) Euphrosyne.	(48) Doris.
♀ Venus.	(15) Eunomia.	(32) Pomona.	(49) Pales.
⊕ or ☿ The Earth	(16) Psyche	(33) Polyhymnia.	(50) Virginia.
♂ Mars.	(17) Thetis.	(34) Circe.	(51) Nemausa.
(1) Ceres.	(18) Melpomene.	(35) Leucothea.	(52) Europa.
(2) Pallas.	(19) Fortuna.	(36) Atalanta.	(53) Calypso.
(3) Juno.	(20) Massilia	(37) Fides	(54) Alexandra.
(4) Vesta.	(21) Lutetia.	(38) Leda.	(55) Pandora.
(5) Astræa	(22) Calliope.	(39) Lætitia.	(56) Pseudo Daphne.
(6) Hebe.	(23) Thalia.	(40) Harmonia.	(57) Mnemosyne.
(7) Iris.	(24) Themis.	(41) Daphne.	(58) Concordia.
(8) Flora.	(25) Phœcæa.	(42) Isis.	♃ Jupiter.
(9) Metis.	(26) Proserpina	(43) Ariadne.	♄ Saturn.
(10) Hygeia.	(27) Euterpe	(44) Nysa.	♅ Herschel, Uranus.
(11) Parthenope.	(28) Bellona.	(45) Egeria.	♆ Neptune.

The ASTEROIDS are all found between Mars and Jupiter. They are numbered in the order of their discovery. The first of them, Ceres, was found Jan. 1, 1801; and the last one, Concordia, on March 24, 1860. The planet Daphne, (41), discovered May 23, 1856, was observed but a short time, when it was lost in the sun's rays. On Sept. 9, 1857, a planet was found near the predicted place of Daphne, which was supposed to be Daphne, and was observed as such. A discussion of the observations showed that it was a new planet, and the original one is not yet re-discovered. This new planet is Pseudo Daphne, (56).

Besides the planets, there are several comets, having well-determined periods.

PHENOMENA FOR 1861.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.—Venus will be Morning Star until May 11; then Evening Star the rest of the year. Jupiter will be Morning Star until Feb. 10; then Evening Star until Aug. 30; then Morning Star the rest of the year. Saturn will be Morning Star until Feb. 24; then Evening Star until Sept. 5; then Morning Star the rest of the year.

JANUARY.—2, ☽ perigee; 17, ☽ apogee; 29, ☽ perigee; 12, ♀ in aphelion; 31, ♂ ♀ ⊖.

FEBRUARY.—13, ☽ apogee; 26, ☽ perigee, ♀ greatest hel. lat. south; 10, 8 ♀ ⊖; 24, 8 ♄ ⊖; 26, □ ♂ ⊖; 27, ♀ greatest elong. E. MARCH.—13, ☽ apogee; 26, ☽ perigee; 5, ♀ stat.; 7, ♀ greatest hel. lat. N.; 8, ♀ in aphelion; 15, ♂ ♀ ⊖ inf.; 19, ♂ ♄ ⊖; 28, ♀ stat.; 31, ♀ greatest hel. lat. S. APRIL.—9, ☽ apogee; 24, ☽ perigee; 10, ♀ in aphelion; 12, ♀ greatest elong. W.; 12, ♀ stat.; ♀ greatest hel. lat. S. MAY.—7, ☽ apogee; 22, ☽ perigee; 4, ♄ stat.; 8, □ ♀ ⊖; 11, ♂ ♀ ⊖ sup.; 21, ♂ ♀ ⊖ sup.; 24, □ ♄ ⊖; 24, ♀ in perihelion. JUNE.—3, ☽ apogee; 19, ☽ perigee; 2, ♂ ♂ ⊖; ♀ greatest hel. lat. N.; 22, □ ♄ ⊖; 25, ♀ greatest elong. E., ♀ in perihelion. JULY.—1, ☽ apogee; —, ☽ perigee; 3, ☽ apogee; 3, ⊖ in apogee; 7, ♀ in aphelion; 8th, ♀ stat. AUGUST.—10, ☽ perigee; 25, ☽ apogee; 20, ♀ in perihelion; 27, ♂ ♂ ⊖; 30, ♂ ♀ ⊖. SEPTEMBER.—6, ☽ perigee; 22, ☽ apogee; 4, ♂ ♀ ⊖ sup.; 5, ♂ ♄ ⊖; 8, □ ♂ ⊖; 21, ♂ stat.; 23, 8 ♄ ⊖. OCTOBER.—5, ☽ perigee; 20, ☽ apogee; 19, ♀ in aphelion; 25, ♂ ♀ ♄. NOVEMBER.—2, ☽ perigee; 16, ☽ apogee; 30, ☽ perigee; 23, disapp. of Saturn's ring. DECEMBER.—13, ☽ apogee; 29, ☽ perigee, 6, 8 ♂ ⊖; 14, □ ♄ ⊖; 18, □ ♀ ⊖; 20, □ ♄ ⊖; 31, ⊖ in perigee.

E C L I P S E S.

There will be four Eclipses in the year 1861, three of the Sun and one of the Moon, and a transit of Mercury over the Sun's disc.

I. An annular eclipse of the Sun Jan. 10, invisible in this country, but visible in Australia, where it is central and annular

II. An annular eclipse of the Sun July 7, invisible in this country, but visible as a partial eclipse in the southern part of China and Hindostan and in the northern part of Australia.

III. A partial eclipse of the Moon on the morning of Dec. 17, visible in this country.

Size of eclipse = 0.19 (Moon's diameter = 1.)

The computation of a lunar eclipse is very simple, and having found the time of the eclipse for one place, we can find it for any other by merely adding or subtracting the difference of longitude, according as the second place is east or west of the first. Thus, the present eclipse begins at Washington on the morning of Dec. 17, at 2h. 19m., and ends at 4h. 1m. To find the times at Boston we find from a map that Boston is 24 minutes east of Washington, therefore, adding 24 minutes, the eclipse begins at Boston at 2h. 43m., and ends at 4h. 25m. In this way we form the following table.

PLACE	Begins.	Ends.	PLACE	Begins.	Ends.
	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.	h. m.
Halifax, N. S.	3 13	4 55	Cincinnati, O.	1	49
Boston, Mass.	2 43	4 25	New Orleans, La.	1	27
New York	2 31	4 13	St. Louis, Mo.	1	26
Washington, D. C.	2 19	4 1	San Francisco, Cal.	11 ¹⁵	17
Charleston, S. C.	2 7	3 49	Astoria, Oregon	11 ¹⁵ Dec. 12	0 54

IV. A total eclipse of the Sun Dec. 31, in the morning, visible as a partial one in the eastern part of North America. The Sun rises eclipsed at all places except on the eastern coast of Labrador and in Nova Scotia. West of 20° of longitude west of Washington the eclipse is not visible in the United States or British America. The line of central and total eclipse begins south of Cuba in the Caribbean Sea, bends south and nearly touches the northern coast of South America, turns north across the Atlantic Ocean, runs through the northern part of Africa, across the Mediterranean Sea, and ends in the northeastern part of Greece.

TABLE OF TIMES OF ENDING.

PLACE.	Eads.	PLACE.	Eads.
	h. m. s.		h. m. s.
Halifax, N. S.	9 46 26	Washington	8 33 1
Portland, Me.	9 11 47	Charleston, S. C.	8 18 54
Boston	9 7 12	Mobile	7 39 7
Providence	9 5 16	Cincinnati	8 1 7
New Haven	8 57 45	Chicago	7 48 37
New York	8 51 51	Detroit	8 9 37
Philadelphia	8 45 42	St. Louis	7 31 33

OCCULTATIONS.—An occultation of the bright star Antares (a Scorpii) on the morning of March 3. Immersion at 3h. 25m.; emersion at 4h. 16m., Washington mean time. An occultation of the planet Mars on the evening of May 12. Immersion at 7h. 30m.; emersion at 8h. 32m.

A TRANSIT OF MERCURY Nov. 11, invisible in this country.

The transits of Mercury and Venus afford the best means of determining the Sun's parallax, and thence the distance of the Earth from the Sun. The transits of Venus are much better for this purpose than those of Mercury, since Venus comes nearer the Earth than Mercury does, and has a larger parallax. The mean distance of the Earth from the Sun is the linear unit of the solar system.

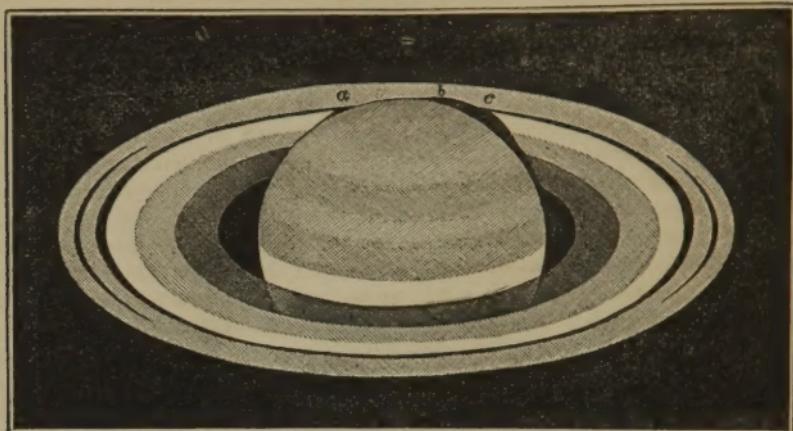
THE ORBITS OF COMETS.

Perhaps no problem has been more simplified by the successive labors of mathematicians and astronomers than that of determining the orbit of a comet. Newton was the first who solved this problem, and judging from his description of it,—*by far the most difficult problem*,—we may believe that it was no slight task for his wonderful powers. But a more complete discussion, and better understanding of his own great discoveries, and new inventions, and improved methods in mathematics, have made it possible for men of less abilities to make important improvements in the solution of this problem. These improvements have been carried on until now the problem is brought within reach of the ordinary college student. Indeed, many of the students in our academies and public schools have sufficient mathematical knowledge to understand and apply the best of the solutions. All that is required is a knowledge of algebra to equations of the second degree, an understanding of the trigonometry given in our common text-books, and to understand the theory of parabolic motion, a slight acquaintance with the elements of the differential calculus. Besides this, the use of logarithms must be understood. The theory of logarithms is simple, and is explained in most of our common algebras; but skill in the use of them can be acquired in one way only,—*by practice*. Logarithms of five decimal figures are sufficient for the purposes mentioned here. The best American tables are Bowditch's, published by the Messrs. Blunt of New York. If one desires greater accuracy than five figure logarithms will give, he should get Breniker's six figure tables, by far the best of their kind yet published.

In determining the orbits of comets, it is supposed, for the sake of simplicity, that the comet moves in a parabola. It is very improbable, indeed, that any comet moves exactly in a parabola; and it is very probable that they all move in ellipses. But these ellipses are so elongated, and the comet being seen only while describing a small portion of the ellipse nearest the sun, the orbit will not differ sensibly from a parabola, and for all practical purposes may be considered as one. That this supposition renders the problem simpler will be readily inferred, because in a parabola one element of the conic section is supposed known, namely, the eccentricity, which is put equal to unity. Three observations are sufficient for deducing the orbit of a comet. The first orbits computed thus from three observations, are generally rough approximations to the truth; but in the final determination of an orbit all the observations are used, and that orbit is found which satisfies in the best manner possible all these observations. The elements finally found are preserved, and if in future a comet is discovered whose elements are very nearly like these, it is pretty safe to infer that it is a reappearance of the former comet. This second appearance of the comet furnishes the time of its revolution around the sun, and thence the ellipse in which it moves is determined. By *parabolic elements* we understand five things, namely, *the time when the comet is nearest the sun, or in perihelion; the smallest distance of the comet from the sun; the inclination of the plane of the comet's orbit to the ecliptic, or earth's orbit; and the positions of the perihelion and the point where the comet's orbit intersects the ecliptic, referred to the first point of Aries*.

The simplest and best method of computing the orbit of a comet is that devised by the celebrated Olbers, and published by him in 1795. Gauss, the great German mathematician and astronomer, made some excellent modifications of Olbers's formulas; and afterwards Prof. Encke, the venerable astronomer of Berlin, published a very complete discussion of Olbers's method together with Gauss's formulas. Gauss and Encke have not essentially altered Olbers's solution, but have given to it much elegance, and made it more suitable for logarithmic computation. In the form which they have given to it, there is hardly anything more to be desired. With three good observations, a practised computer can, by this method, obtain in the short time of four or five hours, very good approximate elements of a comet's orbit. These elements will enable him to predict very nearly the future course of the comet, and will serve all the practical purposes of finding and observing it.

If some of our students were to learn how to apply their mathematical knowledge to the computation of a comet's orbit, and thus see the use of it, the study of pure mathematics might become more interesting, in consideration of the extent and power of its simplest principles.



THE PLANET SATURN.

THE planet Saturn has been known from the earliest ages. It appears to the naked eye as a star of the first magnitude. It has a very slow motion among the constellations, and this circumstance led the ancient astronomers to place it at the extreme limits of our solar system, at a much greater distance from the Sun than Jupiter. The Hindoo names of this planet are "sanaistchara," "sani," and "sauri." The first word signifies *which moves slowly*, from "sanais," *slowly*, and "tchara," *which moves*; the second word signifies *slow*. Sauri is one of the names of the god Vishnu. According to heathen mythology, Saturn is the deity who presides over time, and the symbol \natural , by which the planet is designated, is an imperfect representation of a scythe.

The telescope, when directed to Saturn, reveals one of the most singular and interesting phenomena in the whole heavens. The planet is seen encircled by a broad, thin ring. Galileo was the first who saw this ring, but the feeble power of his instrument threw him into great perplexity. Saturn, he tells us, appeared to him as a *triple body*. In a letter dated Nov. 13, 1610, he says: "When I observe Saturn, with a telescope magnifying more than thirty times, the central star appears the greatest; the two others, situated, the one on the east and the other on the west, on a line which does not coincide with the direction of the zodiac, seem to touch it. They are, as it were, two attendants, who assist old Saturn in performing his journey, and remain always by his side. With a telescope of less magnifying power, the star appears elongated, and of the form of an olive."

In 1612 the two lateral stars were no longer visible to Galileo, and the planet appeared to him perfectly round. This appearance discouraged him very much, and he imagined that in all his previous observations the glasses of his telescope had deceived him,—presenting as a real object what was only an illusion. In a letter of Dec. 4, 1612, he writes: "What is to be said concerning so strange a metamorphosis? Are the two lesser stars consumed after the manner of the solar spots? Have they vanished and suddenly fled? Has Saturn perhaps devoured his own children? I do not know what to say in a case so surprising, so unlooked for, and so novel. The shortness of the time, the unexpected nature of the event, the weakness of my understanding and the fear of being mistaken, have greatly confounded me." Henceforth Galileo observed Saturn no more. Other astronomers were unable to explain the curious appearance of the planet until 1659, when Huyghens, a Dutch philosopher who had made numerous observations of Saturn with a more powerful telescope than Galileo's, gave the true solution of the problem.

Saturn is surrounded by a ring, the plane of which always remains parallel to itself; so that in one revolution of Saturn around the Sun, or in about thirty years, the edge of the ring is twice presented to us. In these cases, the ring being very thin, it disappears en-

tirely, or is seen as a fine thread of light in the most powerful telescopes. It is estimated that the thickness of the ring cannot exceed 40 miles. Its inclination to the Earth's orbit is about 28 degrees. Hence we never see the ring completely turned towards us, but always obliquely, so that it appears in the form of an ellipse. Modern observations have shown that the ring has several divisions. The inner ring, discovered by Mr. Bond at Cambridge, Mass., has a dusky appearance, and is transparent. One of the divisions is very distinct, and is easily seen. The others and the dark ring are seen only when the planet is favorably situated. The preceding engraving represents Saturn as seen at Cambridge, Feb. 28, 1856, when the plane of the ring was much turned towards the Earth. At a, b, c, is seen the shadow of the ball on the rings. There are several faint belts on the ball of the planet.

The rings of Saturn were formerly supposed to consist of solid matter. In 1851 Mr. G. P. Bond showed that they must be in a fluid state. This view has been confirmed by the investigations of Professors Peirce and Maxwell, and is now generally adopted.

The singular appearance of Saturn's rings has led to many speculations on their origin. Perhaps the most fanciful of these is that of Maupertius, a celebrated French philosopher. He supposed that a large comet had at some former time approached very near to Saturn, and that the attractive force of the planet twisting about itself the tail of the comet formed the rings we now see. This notion attracts some attention on account of its oddity, but does not seem very probable. Recent observations go to show that changes are continually taking place among the rings themselves, such as the opening and closing of their divisions. Hence, some suppose the rings to have been thrown off from the body of the planet when it was in a fluid state, and that they revolve about it like a satellite. But these are speculations merely, and we have no means of establishing their truth. They are, therefore, not entitled to much confidence.

Herschel, in his Outlines of Astronomy, thus speaks of the appearance of the rings seen from the planet: "The rings of Saturn must present a magnificent spectacle from those regions of the planet which lie above their enlightened sides, as vast arches spanning the sky from horizon to horizon, and holding an almost invariable situation among the stars. On the other hand, in the regions beneath the dark sides, a solar eclipse of fifteen years in duration, under their shadow, must afford (to our ideas) an inhospitable asylum to animated beings, ill-compensated by the faint light of the satellites. But we shall do wrong to judge of the fitness or uns fitness of their condition from what we see around us, when, perhaps, the very combinations which convey to our minds only images of horror, may be in reality theatres of the most striking and glorious displays of beneficent contrivance."

Besides his rings, Saturn has eight satellites, of which the following is a list. Titan is the largest, and Mimas is nearest the planet.

No. of the Satellites in the order of their distances from Saturn.	Names of Satellites.	Order of discovery.	Authors and dates of discoveries.
1	Mimas.	7	Herschel, 17 Sept. 1789.
2	Enceladus.	6	Herschel, 28 Aug. 1789.
3	Tethys.	5	Cassini, March, 1684.
4	Dione.	4	Cassini, March, 1684.
5	Rhea.	3	Cassini, 23 Dec., 1672.
6	Titan.	1	Huyghens, 25 March 1655.
7	Hyperion.	8	Bond and Lassel, Sept. 1848.
8	Japhet.	2	Cassini, Oct. 1671.

The satellites are all situated nearly in the plane of the ring. Those nearest the planet and the fainter ones cannot be seen except when the edge of the ring is turned towards us. This is owing to the light of the rings, which is so strong as to render the smaller satellites invisible. It was during some of the disappearances of the ring that nearly all of the satellites were discovered. When the edge of the ring is presented to us, the inner ones appear like small, bright bunches or knobs moving along the bright edge of the ring. Herschel likened them to bright beads strung on a thread of light.

THE CALENDAR.

THE Roman Calendar, from which our own is derived, was established by Romulus. He divided the year into ten months only, making it begin on the first of March, and thinking the Sun would make his course through all the seasons in 304 days. He named the months March, April, May, June, Quintilis, Sextilis, September, &c., the last six being named from their numbers. Numa Pompilius reformed this calendar, adding two months more, January and February, which he placed before March, so that his year began on the first of January, and consisted of 355 days. He made an intercalation of 45 days, which he divided into two parts, intercalating a month of 22 days at the end of two years, and one of 23 days at the end of four years. This month he called Marcedonius. These intercalations were ill observed by the priests to whom they were intrusted, and the calendar soon fell into confusion. It was corrected at times by the magistrates, but no important change was made until the time of Julius Cæsar. Cæsar, assisted by Sosigenes, a mathematician of Alexandria, established the Julian Calendar, in which the average year consists of 365½ days. He ordered the new year to begin on the 1st of January, 45 B. C., being the day of the new moon, immediately following the winter solstice of the previous year. To introduce the new system it was necessary to enact that the previous year, 46 B. C., should consist of 445 days; hence it was called "the year of confusion."

The month Quintilis was called Julius, in honor of Julius Cæsar, and Sextilis was afterwards changed to Augustus, in honor of Augustus Cæsar.

The Julian Calendar was a great improvement, but was a little erroneous, and in 1582, in the time of Pope Gregory XIII., the error amounted to ten days. Gregory corrected the calendar by taking ten days from October, 1582, and established the following rule: "Every year whose number is not divisible by 4 without a remainder, consists of 365 days; every year which is so divisible, but is not divisible by 100, of 366; every year divisible by 100, but not by 400, again of 365; and every year divisible by 400, of 366."

The rule was soon adopted in all Catholic countries, but was not adopted in England until 1752, when the error of the Julian Calendar amounted to 11 days, which were taken from September of that year. It is now used in all civilized countries except Russia, where the Julian Calendar, or Old Style, is still retained. The rule involves an error of one day in about four thousand years, and is therefore sufficiently accurate for all common purposes. To see what the rule should be, we observe that the mean tropical year equals 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 47.8 seconds, or 365 24222 days. This lacks 0.00778 of 365½, or of 365.25. Now $0.00778 = 0.0075 + 0.00028 = \frac{3}{400} + \frac{1}{3600}$ very nearly.

Therefore $365.24222 = 365 + \frac{1}{400} - \frac{3}{3600}$ very nearly. Hence an exact calendar should divide time into periods of 400 years each, and make every fourth year, except the 100th, 200th, and 300th in each period, a leap year, excepting also the 3600th, the last year of every 9 periods. This rule will hardly introduce an error of one day in a thousand centuries.

EXPLANATION.

In this Almanac *mean* time is used. This is the time to which clocks and watches are adjusted. In the calendar, under the head, "Sun on Merid., or Noon Mark," the time is given which a clock ought to show when the sun is on the meridian, or when it is *apparent* noon. With the aid of this quantity and a noon mark the error of the clock may be found. Thus on April 9th, when the Sun is on the noon mark the clock ought to show 12h 1m 30s. The sun is on the meridian at 12 o'clock only four times in a year, — on April 14, June 14, August 31, and December 23, or on the days following these.

The rising and setting of the sun's upper limb are given, and the rising and setting of the moon's centre.

The letters a and m denote afternoon and morning.

The declination of the sun is given for Washington *mean* time.

1st MONTH.

JANUARY, 1861.

31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES												CALENDAR FOR																									
Last Quarter												CHARLESTON, MARY-																									
New Moon												LAND, VIRGINIA,																									
First Quarter												ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI,																									
Full Moon												AND LOUISIANA.																									
1	22	58	21	7	30	4	38	10	e13	2	47	7	25	4	43	10	e14	11	31	1	TU	7	19	4	49	5	10	41									
2	22	52	55	7	30	4	39	11	25	3	33	7	25	4	44	11	24	0	20	2	WE	7	19	4	50	11	22	7	3	5	6	11	21	11	26		
3	22	47	2	7	30	4	40	morn		4	24	7	25	4	45	morn	1	12	3	TH	7	19	4	51	morn	7	3	5	6	morn	0	15					
4	FRI	22	40	41	7	30	4	41	0	38	5	21	7	25	4	46	0	36	2	8	4	FR	7	19	4	52	0	34	7	3	5	7	0	27	1	9	
5	SA	22	33	53	7	30	4	42	1	52	6	23	7	25	4	47	1	49	3	10	5	SA	7	19	4	53	1	45	7	4	5	8	1	34	2	9	
6	F	22	26	39	7	30	4	43	3	6	7	30	7	25	4	48	3	2	4	16	6	F	7	19	4	54	5	27	7	4	5	9	3	20			
7	Mo	22	18	58	7	29	4	44	4	19	8	37	7	25	4	49	4	15	5	22	7	MO	7	19	4	55	4	9	7	4	5	10	4	32			
8	TU	22	10	51	7	29	4	45	5	26	9	39	7	24	4	50	5	20	6	26	8	TU	7	19	4	56	5	14	7	4	5	5	38				
9	WE	22	2	17	7	29	4	46	6	23	10	35	7	24	4	51	6	17	7	21	9	WE	7	19	4	57	6	11	7	4	5	11	5	52	6	36	
10	TH	21	53	18	7	29	4	47	sets	11	25	7	24	4	52	sets	8	8	10	TH	7	19	4	58	sets	7	4	5	12	sets	7	25					
11	FRI	21	43	53	7	28	4	48	5	32	morn	7	23	4	53	5	36	8	55	10	Fr	7	18	4	59	5	41	7	3	5	13	5	54	8	10		
12	SA	21	24	3	7	28	4	49	0	38	0	7	23	4	54	6	42	9	38	12	SA	7	18	5	0	6	46	7	3	5	14	6	56	8	10		
13	F	21	23	47	7	28	4	50	7	45	0	50	7	23	4	55	7	47	10	15	13	F	7	18	5	15	7	50	7	3	5	15	7	50	9	25	
14	MO	21	13	7	27	4	52	8	47	1	29	7	23	4	56	8	49	10	50	14	Mo	7	17	5	2	7	50	7	3	5	15	8	53	10	2		
15	TU	21	2	3	7	27	4	53	9	48	2	7	22	4	57	9	49	11	27	15	TU	7	17	5	3	9	49	7	3	5	16	9	49	10	38		
16	WE	20	51	3	7	26	4	54	10	49	2	44	7	22	4	58	10	48	morn	16	WE	7	17	5	40	7	25	7	3	5	17	10	42	11	14		
17	TH	20	38	43	7	26	4	55	3	50	7	21	5	0	1	45	0	7	17	TH	7	16	5	11	42	7	2	5	18	11	45	11	53				
18	FRI	20	26	27	7	25	4	56	morn	4	0	7	21	5	1	morn	0	47	1	47	FR	7	16	5	6	morn	7	2	5	19	morn	7	20	0	37		
19	SA	20	13	49	7	25	4	58	0	49	4	46	7	20	5	2	0	46	1	34	19	SA	7	15	5	7	0	42	7	2	5	20	0	32	0	37	
20	F	20	0	48	7	24	4	59	1	50	5	38	7	20	5	3	1	45	2	25	20	F	7	15	5	8	1	40	7	1	5	21	1	28	1	25	
21	MO	19	47	24	7	23	5	0	2	53	6	35	7	19	5	4	2	48	3	22	21	MO	7	14	5	10	2	42	7	1	5	22	2	26	2	22	
22	TU	19	33	39	1	3	29	5	1	3	55	7	37	7	18	5	5	3	49	4	23	22	TU	7	14	5	11	3	43	7	1	5	23	3	24	3	28
23	WE	19	19	33	7	22	5	2	4	51	8	40	7	17	5	7	4	46	5	26	23	WE	7	13	5	12	4	40	7	0	5	24	4	36	5	38	
24	TH	19	6	3	7	21	5	4	54	9	39	7	17	5	8	5	39	6	26	24	TH	7	13	5	13	7	33	7	0	5	25	5	35	5	38		
25	FRI	18	50	14	7	21	5	5	6	29	10	34	7	16	5	9	6	24	7	20	25	FR	7	12	5	14	6	19	6	59	5	26	6	4			
26	SA	18	35	5	7	20	5	6	rises	11	25	7	15	5	10	rises	8	8	26	SA	7	11	5	15	rises	6	59	5	27	rises	7	25					
27	F	18	19	35	7	19	5	7	6e39	0	9	7	14	5	11	6e41	8	56	27	F	7	10	5	16	6e44	6	58	5	28	6e52	8	11					
28	MO	18	3	45	7	18	5	9	7	54	0	54	7	14	5	12	7	66	9	41	28	MO	7	9	5	17	7	68	6	58	5	29	8	0	8	53	
29	TU	17	47	36	7	17	5	10	1	38	7	13	5	14	5	10	1	24	23	WE	7	8	5	20	10	57	9	11	6	56	5	31	10	17			
30	WE	17	31	7	16	1	12	10	25	2	24	7	12	5	15	10	23	11	7	30	WE	7	8	5	20	10	57	9	11	6	56	5	31	10	17		
31	TH	17	14	20	7	15	5	13	11	42	3	9	7	11	5	16	11	39	11	55	31	TH	7	7	5	21	11	36	6	56	5	32	11	26	11	2	

SUN ON MERID'N

OR NOON MARK

2d MONTH.

FEBRUARY, 1861.

28 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES												CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTON, NORTH CAROLINA, TENNESSE, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, AND LOUISIANA.												CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY, MISSOURI, AND CALIFORNIA.												CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY, PHILADELPHIA, CONNECTICUT, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.												CALENDAR FOR BOSTON												CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK												CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON												CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTON												SUN. ON MERIDIAN OR NOON MARK																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Last Quarter												CHARLESTON, NORTH CAROLINA, TENNESSE, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, AND LOUISIANA.												WASHINGTON, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY, MISSOURI, AND CALIFORNIA.												NEW YORK CITY, PHILADELPHIA, CONNECTICUT, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.												BOSTON												NEW YORK												WASHINGTON												CHARLESTON												SUN. ON MERIDIAN OR NOON MARK																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
New Moon												CHARLESTON, NORTH CAROLINA, TENNESSE, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, AND LOUISIANA.												WASHINGTON, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY, MISSOURI, AND CALIFORNIA.												NEW YORK CITY, PHILADELPHIA, CONNECTICUT, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.												BOSTON												NEW YORK												WASHINGTON												CHARLESTON												SUN. ON MERIDIAN OR NOON MARK																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
First Quarter												CHARLESTON, NORTH CAROLINA, TENNESSE, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, AND LOUISIANA.												WASHINGTON, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY, MISSOURI, AND CALIFORNIA.												NEW YORK CITY, PHILADELPHIA, CONNECTICUT, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.												BOSTON												NEW YORK												WASHINGTON												CHARLESTON												SUN. ON MERIDIAN OR NOON MARK																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Full Moon												CHARLESTON, NORTH CAROLINA, TENNESSE, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, AND LOUISIANA.												WASHINGTON, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, KENTUCKY, MISSOURI, AND CALIFORNIA.												NEW YORK CITY, PHILADELPHIA, CONNECTICUT, NEW JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.												BOSTON												NEW YORK												WASHINGTON												CHARLESTON												SUN. ON MERIDIAN OR NOON MARK																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Sun's Declination												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON												H. W. BOSTON	

3d MONTH.

MARCH, 1861.

31 DAYS.

4th MONTH.

APRIL, 1861.

30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES												CALENDAR FOR												CALENDAR FOR												CALENDAR FOR																																									
Last Quarter						New Moon						First Quarter						Full Moon						CHARLESTON, NORTH CARO-						WASHINGTON, MARY-						LINA, TENNES-						NEW YORK CITY, PHILADEL-						BOSTON						NEW YORK						WASHINGTON						CHARLESTON						SUN ON MERID-					
New Moon						First Quarter						Full Moon						AND LOUISIANA.						LAND, VIRGINIA,						KENY, MISSOURI,						PHILADEL-						BOSTON						NEW YORK						WASHINGTON						CHARLESTON						OR NOON MARK											
New Moon						First Quarter						Full Moon						AND LOUISIANA.						LAND, VIRGINIA,						KENY, MISSOURI,						PHILADEL-						BOSTON						NEW YORK						WASHINGTON						CHARLESTON						SUN ON MERID-											
Sun's						Declination						North						North						New England						New York City, Philadelphia, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois						Boston						New York						Washington						Charleston						Sun on Merid-																	
Declination						North						North						North						New England						New York City, Philadelphia, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois						Boston						New York						Washington						Charleston						Sun on Merid-																	
Declination						North						North						North						New England						New York City, Philadelphia, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois						Boston						New York						Washington						Charleston						Sun on Merid-																	
Declination						North						North						North						New England						New York City, Philadelphia, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois						Boston						New York						Washington						Charleston						Sun on Merid-																	
Declination						North						North						North						New England						New York City, Philadelphia, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois						Boston						New York						Washington						Charleston						Sun on Merid-																	
Declination						North						North						North						New England						New York City, Philadelphia, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois						Boston						New York						Washington						Charleston						Sun on Merid-																	
Declination						North						North						North						New England						New York City, Philadelphia, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois						Boston						New York						Washington						Charleston						Sun on Merid-																	
Declination						North						North						North						New England						New York City, Philadelphia, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois						Boston						New York						Washington						Charleston						Sun on Merid-																	
Declination						North						North						North						New England						New York City, Philadelphia, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois						Boston						New York						Washington						Charleston						Sun on Merid-																	
Declination						North						North						North						New England						New York City, Philadelphia, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois						Boston						New York						Washington						Charleston						Sun on Merid-																	
Declination						North						North						North						New England						New York City, Philadelphia, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois						Boston						New York						Washington						Charleston						Sun on Merid-																	
Declination						North						North						North						New England						New York City, Philadelphia, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois						Boston						New York						Washington						Charleston						Sun on Merid-																	
Declination						North						North						North						New England						New York City, Philadelphia, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois						Boston						New York						Washington						Charleston						Sun on Merid-																	
Declination						North						North						North						New England						New York City, Philadelphia, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois						Boston						New York						Washington						Charleston						Sun on Merid-																	
Declination						North						North																																																																	

5th MONTH.

MAY, 1861.

31 DAYS.

6th MONTH.

JUNE, 1861.

30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES										CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTON, NORTH CAROLINA, TENNESSE, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, AND LOUISIANA.										SUN ON MERIDIAN OR NOON MARK														
New Moon					First Quarter					Full Moon					Last Quarter					BOSTON					NEW YORK					WASHINGTON				
SUN	RISSES	BETS	MOON	RISSES	SUN	RISSES	BETS	MOON	RISSES	SUN	RISSES	BETS	MOON	RISSES	SUN	RISSES	BETS	MOON	RISSES	SUN	RISSES	BETS	MOON	RISSES	SUN	RISSES	BETS	MOON	RISSES					
1 SA	11	33	4 25	7 30	0 36	6 7	4 31	7 25	0 36	7 30	0 58	6 56	4 30	7 26	1 27	4 31	3 MO	4 35	7 21	1 24	4 32	4 52	7	3 1	4 31	3 37	15 8 p							
2 F	22	15	21	4 25	7 32	1 29	7 45	4 30	7 26	1 27	4 31	3 MO	4 35	7 21	1 24	4 32	4 52	7	4 2	1	4 30	4 52	7	5 20	9 9	5 8 n	9 9	5 8 n						
3 Mo	22	22	40	4 25	7 32	1 43	8 35	4 29	7 27	1 47	5 20	4 TU	4 35	7 21	1 50	4 52	7	4 2	1	4 30	4 52	7	5 20	9 9	5 8 n	9 9	5 8 n							
4 Tu	22	29	47	4 24	7 32	2 12	9 22	4 29	7 28	2 16	6 9	5 WE	4 35	7 22	2 21	4 52	7	5 20	9 9	5 8 n	9 9	5 8 n	9 9	5 8 n	9 9	5 8 n	9 9	5 8 n						
5 We	22	36	55	4 24	7 33	2 47	10 10	4 29	7 28	2 52	6 57	6 TH	4 34	7 23	2 48	4 52	7	5 20	9 9	5 8 n	9 9	5 8 n	9 9	5 8 n	9 9	5 8 n	9 9	5 8 n						
6 Th	22	42	58	4 23	7 33	3 22	10 57	4 29	7 29	3 28	7 42	7 FR	4 34	7 23	3 35	4 51	7	6 56	6 354	6 56	6 354	6 56	6 354	6 56	6 354	6 56	6 354	6 56	6 354	6 56				
7 Fr	22	48	58	4 23	7 34	3 23	11 41	4 29	7 29	sets	8 25	8 SA	4 34	7 24	sets	4 51	7	6 sets	7 42	6 sets	7 42	6 sets	7 42	6 sets	7 42	6 sets	7 42	6 sets						
8 Sa	22	53	54	4 23	7 34	sets	11 41	4 29	7 29	sets	8 25	8 SA	4 34	7 24	sets	4 51	7	6 sets	7 42	6 sets	7 42	6 sets	7 42	6 sets	7 42	6 sets	7 42	6 sets						
9 F	22	58	58	4 23	7 35	sets	11 41	4 29	7 30	sets	8 25	9 14	9 F	4 34	7 24	sets	4 51	7	6 sets	7 42	6 sets	7 42	6 sets	7 42	6 sets	7 42	6 sets	7 42	6 sets					
10 Mo	23	3	34	4 22	7 35	9 27	0 26	4 28	7 30	9 22	9 59	10 Mo	4 34	7 25	9 18	4 51	7	7 9	3 10	9 44	9 53	9 44	9 53	9 44	9 53	9 44	9 53	9 44	9 53	9 44	9 53			
11 Tu	23	7	47	4 22	7 36	10 3	1 12	4 28	7 31	10 0	10 42	11 Tu	4 34	7 25	9 56	4 51	7	8 10	20 36	4 51	7	8 10	20 36	4 51	7	8 10	20 36	4 51	7	8 10	20 36			
12 We	23	11	36	4 22	7 37	10 35	1 57	4 28	7 31	10 31	11 25	12 WE	4 34	7 26	10 28	4 51	7	8 10	53 11	21	8 10	53 11	21	8 10	53 11	21	8 10	53 11	21	8 10	53 11	21		
13 Th	23	15	0	4 22	7 37	11 1	2 42	4 28	7 32	1 0	0	13 Th	4 34	7 26	10 59	4 51	7	9 11	26	26	4 51	7	9 11	26	26	4 51	7	9 11	26	26	4 51	7		
14 Fr	23	18	5	4 22	7 38	11 26	3 27	4 28	7 32	11 0	14 FR	4 34	7 26	11 26	4 51	7	9 11	26	26	4 51	7	9 11	26	26	4 51	7	9 11	26	26	4 51	7			
15 Sa	23	20	35	4 22	7 38	11 52	4 16	4 28	7 33	11 53	1 6	15 SA	4 34	7 27	11 65	4 51	7	10 0	59	59	4 51	7	10 0	59	59	4 51	7	10 0	59	59	4 51	7		
16 F	23	22	46	4 22	7 38	morn	5 10	4 28	7 33	morn	1 56	16 F	4 34	7 27	0 23	4 51	7	10 0	29	54	4 51	7	10 0	29	54	4 51	7	10 0	29	54	4 51	7		
17 Mo	23	24	31	4 22	7 39	0 18	6 9	4 28	7 33	0 20	2 55	17 Mo	4 34	7 27	0 23	4 51	7	10 0	29	54	4 51	7	10 0	29	54	4 51	7	10 0	29	54	4 51	7		
18 Tu	23	25	52	4 23	7 39	0 48	7 12	4 28	7 34	0 52	3 58	18 TU	5 34	7 28	1 35	4 51	7	10 0	29	54	4 51	7	10 0	29	54	4 51	7	10 0	29	54	4 51	7		
19 We	23	26	49	4 23	7 40	1 21	8 17	4 28	7 34	1 30	5 2	19 WE	4 34	7 28	1 35	4 51	7	10 0	29	54	4 51	7	10 0	29	54	4 51	7	10 0	29	54	4 51	7		
20 Th	23	27	20	4 23	7 40	2 8	9 21	4 28	7 34	2 15	6 8	20 TH	4 34	7 28	2 22	4 51	7	10 0	29	54	4 51	7	10 0	29	54	4 51	7	10 0	29	54	4 51	7		
21 Fr	23	27	27	4 23	7 40	3 3	10 23	4 29	7 34	3 9	7 9	21 FR	4 34	7 28	3 16	4 52	7	10 0	29	54	4 52	7	10 0	29	54	4 52	7	10 0	29	54	4 52	7		
22 Sa	23	27	9	4 23	7 40	rises	1 18	4 29	7 35	rises	8 2	22 SA	4 35	7 29	rises	4 52	7	10 0	29	54	4 52	7	10 0	29	54	4 52	7	10 0	29	54	4 52	7		
23 F	23	26	26	4 24	7 40	8e48	0 e9	4 29	7 35	8e43	8 56	23 F	4 35	7 29	9 16	4 53	7	10 0	29	54	4 53	7	10 0	29	54	4 53	7	10 0	29	54	4 53	7		
24 Mo	23	25	18	4 24	7 40	9 23	0 56	4 29	7 35	9 19	9 44	24 Mo	4 35	7 29	9 47	4 53	7	10 0	29	54	4 53	7	10 0	29	54	4 53	7	10 0	29	54	4 53	7		
25 Tu	23	23	46	4 24	7 40	9 52	1 42	4 30	7 35	9 50	1 56	25 TU	4 35	7 29	9 47	4 53	7	10 0	29	54	4 53	7	10 0	29	54	4 53	7	10 0	29	54	4 53	7		
26 We	23	21	49	4 24	7 40	10 16	2 26	4 30	7 35	10 15	1 11	26 WE	4 36	7 29	10 14	4 53	7	10 0	29	54	4 53	7	10 0	29	54	4 53	7	10 0	29	54	4 53	7		
27 Th	23	19	28	4 25	7 40	10 38	3 5	4 30	7 35	10 38	1 11	27 TH	4 36	7 29	10 38	4 54	7	10 0	29	54	4 54	7	10 0	29	54	4 54	7	10 0	29	54	4 54	7		
28 Fr	23	16	42	4 25	7 40	10 59	3 46	4 31	7 35	11 0	0 e33	28 FR	4 37	7 29	11 1	4 54	7	10 0	29	54	4 54	7	10 0	29	54	4 54	7	10 0	29	54	4 54	7		
29 Sa	23	13	31	4 26	7 40	11 22	4 29	4 31	7 35	11 24	1 17	29 SA	4 37	7 29	11 27	4 54	7	10 0	29	54	4 54	7	10 0	29	54	4 54	7	10 0	29	54	4 54	7		
30	23	9	56	4 26	7 40	11 45	6 17	4 32	7 35	11 49	2 4	30 F	4 38	7 29	11 51	4 55	7	10 0	29	54	4 55	7	10 0	29	54	4 55	7	10 0	29	54	4 55	7		

7th MONTH.

J U L Y, 1861.

31 DAYS.

8th MONTH.

AUGUST, 1861.

31 DAYS.

9th MONTH.

SEPTEMBER, 1861.

30 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES	BOSTON	NEW YORK	WASHINGTON	CHARLESTON	SUN ON MERID'N OR NOON MARK
	D H M	D H M	D H M	D H M	D H M S
New Moon	4 5 29 ev.	5 17 ev.	5 5 ev.	4 53 ev.	11 59 44
First Quarter	11 8 32 mo	8 20 mo.	8 8 mo.	7 56 mo.	9 11 57 6
Full Moon	18 9 17 ev	9 5 ev.	8 53 ev.	8 41 ev.	17 11 54 18
Last Quarter	27 1 40 mo.	1 28 mo.	1 16 mo.	1 4 mo.	25 11 51 30

CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK CITY, PHILADELPHIA, CONNECTICUT, NEW JERSEY, PENN'Y, A. OHIO, INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.												
CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, KENY, MISSOURI, AND CALIFORNIA.												
CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTON, NORTH CAROLINA, TENNESSE, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI, AND LOUISIANA.												
DAY	MOON	RUN	RUN	MOON	RUN	RUN	MOON	RUN	RUN	MOON	H. W.	
		Rises	Runs		Rises	Runs		Rises	Runs		CH. L. T. N.	
	H. M.											
1	F	1 36	1 38	1 38	2 MO	2 34	2 34	2 40	2 47	2 47	1 56	4 50
2		5 27	6 33	5 27	6 31	5 34	6 29	5 31	6 28	3 57	5 36	5 47
3		5 29	6 31	5 29	6 29	3 54	7 22	5 32	6 27	sets	5 36	6 37
4		5 30	6 28	5 30	6 28	sets	8 5	5 33	6 26	6 30	6 36	sets
5		5 31	6 27	5 31	6 27	6 29	8 50	5 33	6 24	7 2	6 37	8 6
6		5 32	6 26	5 32	6 26	6 59	9 36	6 FR	5 33	6 24	7 2	6 32
7		5 33	6 24	5 33	6 24	7 33	10 20	7 SA	5 34	6 22	7 37	6 20
8		5 34	6 22	5 34	6 22	8 10	11 8	6 F	5 35	6 21	8 14	5 39
9		5 35	6 20	5 35	6 20	8 53	morn	9 MO	5 36	6 19	8 58	5 39
10		5 36	6 19	5 36	6 19	9 47	0 4	10 TU	5 37	6 18	9 54	5 40
11		5 37	6 17	5 37	6 17	10 47	1 6	11 WE	5 38	6 16	10 54	5 41
12		5 38	6 16	5 38	6 16	11 52	2 13	12 TH	5 39	6 15	11 59	5 42
13		5 39	6 14	5 39	6 14	morn	3 23	13 FR	5 40	6 13	morn	5 42
14		5 40	6 12	5 40	6 12	1 0	4 27	14 SA	5 41	6 12	1 4	5 43
15		5 41	6 11	5 41	6 11	2 7	5 26	15 F	5 41	6 10	2 10	5 44
16		5 42	6 9	5 42	6 9	3 11	6 16	16 Mo	5 42	6 8	3 14	5 44
17		5 43	6 7	5 43	6 7	4 15	7 1	17 TU	5 43	6 7	4 16	5 45
18		5 44	6 6	5 44	6 6	5 15	7 44	18 WE	5 44	6 5	5 16	5 46
19		5 45	6 4	5 45	6 4	rises	8 12	19 TH	5 45	6 3	rises	5 46
20		5 46	6 2	6 24	8 51	20 FR	5 46	6 2	6 27	5 47	6 0	6 36
21		5 47	6 1	6 50	9 28	21 SA	5 47	6 0	6 55	5 48	5 59	8 40
22		5 48	5 59	5 48	5 59	7 21	10 5	22 F	5 48	5 59	7 25	5 48
23		5 49	5 57	5 49	5 57	7 35	10 43	23 Mo	5 49	5 57	8 2	5 49
24		5 50	5 56	5 50	5 56	8 36	11 22	24 TU	5 50	5 55	8 43	5 49
25		5 51	5 54	9 25	0 13	9 25	12 25	25 WE	5 61	5 54	9 31	5 50
26		5 52	10 20	1 6	26 TH	5 61	5 52	10 27	5 61	5 52	10 44	0 10
27		5 53	5 50	11 23	2 4	5 62	5 51	11 28	5 62	5 51	11 44	1 5
28		5 54	5 49	morn	3	5 63	5 49	morn	5 63	5 49	morn	2 4
29		5 55	5 47	0 27	4	5 64	5 47	0 32	5 64	5 47	0 47	3 10
30		5 56	5 46	1 35	5	5 65	5 46	1 39	5 65	5 46	1 49	4 14

CALENDAR FOR BOSTON, NEW ENGLAND, NEW YORK STATE, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA, AND OREGON.										
Sun*	Declination	North	RUN			RUN			N. W. BOSTON	
			HAZLES	SKIES	SKIES	HAZLES	SKIES	SKIES	HAZLES	
8	7	11	5	25	6	33	2	40	8	54
8	7	45	5	25	6	33	3	52	10	36
8	7	110	7	23	53	5	27	6	32	sets 11 21
4	WE	7	1	42	5	28	6	30	628	morn
5	TH	6	39	25	5	29	6	29		
6	FR	6	17	1	5	30	6	27	6	57
7	SA	6	54	31	6	32	6	27	0	4
8	F	5	31	55	5	33	6	24	8	5
9	Mo	5	9	14	5	34	6	22	8	42
10	TU	4	46	28	5	35	6	20	9	41
11	WE	4	23	36	5	36	6	18	10	41
12	TH	4	0	40	5	37	6	16	11	46
13	FR	3	37	41	5	38	6	15	morn	5
14	SA	3	14	37	5	39	6	13	0	55
15	F	2	51	29	5	40	6	11	2	3
16	Mo	2	28	19	5	41	6	9	3	8
17	TU	2	5	6	5	42	6	8	13	14
18	WE	1	41	50	5	43	6	6	5	14
19	TH	1	18	31	5	44	6	4	uses 11	50
20	FR	0	55	11	5	45	6	2	6221	0 e4
21	SA	0	31	49	5	46	6	1	6	46
22	F	0	8	26	5	47	5	59	7	17
23	Mo	0	14	58	5	49	5	57	7	49
24	TU	0	38	23	5	50	5	55	8	41
25	WE	1	21	49	5	51	5	54	9	18
26	TH	1	25	14	5	52	5	52	10	14
27	FR	1	48	39	5	53	5	50	11	17
28	SA	2	12	3	5	54	5	46	morn	6 18
29	Mo	2	35	27	5	55	47	0	23	7 20
30	Mo	2	58	48	5	55	45	1	31	8 20

10th MONTH. OCTOBER, 1861.

31 DAYS.

11th MONTH.

NOVEMBER, 1861.

30 DAYS.

12th MONTH.

DECEMBER, 1861.

31 DAYS.

MOON'S PHASES

 New Moon
 First Quarter
 Full Moon
 Last Quarter
 New Moon

BOSTON

 9 ^h
 10 ^h
 11 ^h
 12 ^h
 13 ^h

NEW YORK

 9 ^h
 10 ^h
 11 ^h
 12 ^h
 13 ^h

WASHINGTON

 9 ^h
 10 ^h
 11 ^h
 12 ^h
 13 ^h

CHARLESTON

 9 ^h
 10 ^h
 11 ^h
 12 ^h
 13 ^h
SUN ON MERIDIAN
OR NOON MARK
 CALENDAR FOR
CHARLESTON, NORTH CARO-
LINA, TENNESSE, GEORGIA,
ALABAMA, MISSISSIPPI,
AND LOUISIANA.

 CALENDAR FOR
WASHINGTON, MARY-
LAND, VIRGINIA,
EAST, MISSOURI,
AND CALIFORNIA.

 CALENDAR FOR
NEW YORK CITY, PHILADEL-
PHIA, CONNECTICUT, NEW
JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO,
INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.

 CALENDAR FOR
BOSTON, NEW ENGLAND,
NEW YORK STATE, MICH-
IGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA,
AND OREGON.

 CALENDAR FOR
NEW YORK CITY, PHILADEL-
PHIA, CONNECTICUT, NEW
JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO,
INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.

 CALENDAR FOR
BOSTON, NEW ENGLAND,
NEW YORK STATE, MICH-
IGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA,
AND OREGON.

 CALENDAR FOR
NEW YORK CITY, PHILADEL-
PHIA, CONNECTICUT, NEW
JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO,
INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.

 CALENDAR FOR
NEW YORK CITY, PHILADEL-
PHIA, CONNECTICUT, NEW
JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO,
INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.

 CALENDAR FOR
NEW YORK CITY, PHILADEL-
PHIA, CONNECTICUT, NEW
JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO,
INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.

 CALENDAR FOR
NEW YORK CITY, PHILADEL-
PHIA, CONNECTICUT, NEW
JERSEY, PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO,
INDIANA, AND ILLINOIS.

 SUN RISES
8:45 AM
MOON SETS
4:40 PM

 SUN RISES
8:45 AM
MOON SETS
4:40 PM

WHERE SHALL I SPEND ETERNITY?

A LADY had written on a card, and placed on the top of an hour-glass in her garden-house, the following simple verse from one of the poems of John Clare. It was the season when the flowers were in their highest glory.

"To think of summers yet to come
That I am not to see !
To think a weed is yet to bloom
From dust that I shall be!"

The next morning, she found the following lines, in pencil, on the back of the same card.

"To think when heaven and earth are fled,
And times and seasons o'er;
When all that can die shall be dead,
That I must die no more !
Oh ! where will then my portion be ?
Where shall I spend eternity ?"

SCRIPTURE EMBLEMS OF HUMAN LIFE.

As the flower of the field flourisheth.....	Ps. 103: 15.
But the breath of wind blasteth.....	" " "
As the grass in the morning groweth.....	" " "
But, in the evening, mown, it withereth.....	Ps. 90: 5, 6.
As the leaf of the forest fadeth.....	Isa. 64: 6.
As the bubble on the water bursteth.....	IHos. 10: 7.
As the shadow, when 'day declineth.....	Ps. 102: 11.
As it fleeth, but not continueth.....	Job 14: 2.
As the cloud from the sky vanisheth.....	Job 7: 9.
And the vapor quickly disperseth.....	Jas. 4: 14.
As a sleep when morning breaketh.....	Ps. 90: 5.
As a dream when one awaketh.....	Ps. 93: 20.
As the tale the tattler telleth.....	Ps. 90: 5.
As the swift ship o'er the wave glideth.....	Job 9: 26.
And the eagle to her prey hasteth.....	" " "
And the post on his way speedeth.....	Job 9: 25.
And the wind o'er the earth bloweth.....	Job 9: 9.
And the weaver the shuttle throweth.....	Job 9: 6.
And the moth the garment eateth.....	Ps. 39: 11.
As the smoke of the fire disappeareth.....	Ps. 102: 3.
As the width the hand breadth spanneth.....	Ps. 39: 4.
So man fleeth and not abideth.....	Ps. 49: 10.
So he is like the beast that perisheth.....	" " "
So man dieth, and away he wasteth.....	Job 14: 10.

The following beautiful lines are from "The Child at Home," *the children's paper*, in which may be found other gems of the same character.

THE BEST DRESS.

Oh! the little birds woke early with their voices all in tune,
And they sang a joyous carol on that sunny morn in June ;
For the Sabbath bells rang clearly through the flower-scented air,
And the sweet breath of the roses floated upward like a prayer.

"I must wear my dress of shining silk," said little Bell, with pride,
"And my bonnet from the city, trimmed with flowers on the side ;
Where's my bracelet? clasp it quickly; was I ever dressed so well?
Ah! how all the girls will stare, and say, 'Just look at lady Bell!'"

"I am glad I *have* a dress to wear," thought gentle Nelly Gray,
For I could not bear to stay at home this lovely Sabbath day ;
And I'm glad I have a bonnet, with its pretty strings of blue,
For the sweet sky and the violets, they love that color too.

"To be sure, I have no jewels, but that gives me little care,
For my Father has an ornament his children all may wear ;
'Tis a meek and quiet spirit; may I choose that better part :
Father, dress me like thine angels, make, oh! make me pure in heart."

So the little maidens went to church, and entered side by side,
But Miss Bell regarded Nelly with a haughty look of pride ;
And the color flushed her rounded cheek, and triumph lit her eyes,
As she marked her schoolmate's eager look of envious surprise.

When the Sabbath service ended, all the girls sought lady Bell ;
They were proud to walk in company with one who dressed so well ;
But the smile of God was resting on a sweeter far array,
And, through all that summer Sabbath, *angels* walked with Nelly Gray !

KINDNESS IN LITTLE THINGS.—The sunshine of life is made up of very little beams, that are bright all the time. In the nursery, on the playground, and in the schoolroom, there is room all the time for little acts of kindness that cost nothing, but that are worth more than gold or silver. To give up something, where giving up will prevent unhappiness; to yield, when persisting will chafe and fret others; to go a little around, rather than come against another; to take an ill word, or a cross look, quietly, rather than resent or return it,—these are the ways in which clouds and storms are kept off, and pleasant sunshine secured even in the humble home, among very poor people, as in families in higher stations.



THE HOME OF THE ADAMS FAMILY.

THE first resting-place of the Adams family, when they came seeking a home in America, was at Quincy, Massachusetts. Upon the monument in that town, raised by President Adams, Senior, in memory of Henry Adams, the progenitor of the family, are the following words : " He took his flight from the Dragon Persecution in Devonshire, England, and alighted with eight sons, near Mount Wollaston [Quincy]."

JOHN ADAMS was born in the venerable-looking house which is shown in the center of the engraving, on the nineteenth day of October, old style, 1735. When quite young he was not particularly fond of study, and at one time his father gave him what he at first esteemed the privilege of working at ditching in the meadow at the back of the house two days, instead of attending school. He said afterwards, with reference to that work, " If I have since gained any distinction, it has been owing to the two days' labor in that abominable ditch."

In 1770 he was chosen representative for Boston, in the Provincial Congress. Of this event he writes: " I went down to Faneuil Hall, and in a few words, expressive of my sense of the difficulty and danger of the times, of the importance of the trust and of my own insufficiency to fulfill the expectations of the people, I accepted the choice, . . . I considered this step

as a devotion of my family to ruin, and myself to death; for I could scarce perceive a possibility that I should ever go through the thorns and leap all the precipices before me and escape with my life. . . . I had devoted myself to endless labor and anxiety, if not to infamy and to death, and that for nothing, *except what indeed was, and ought to be all in all, a sense of duty.*

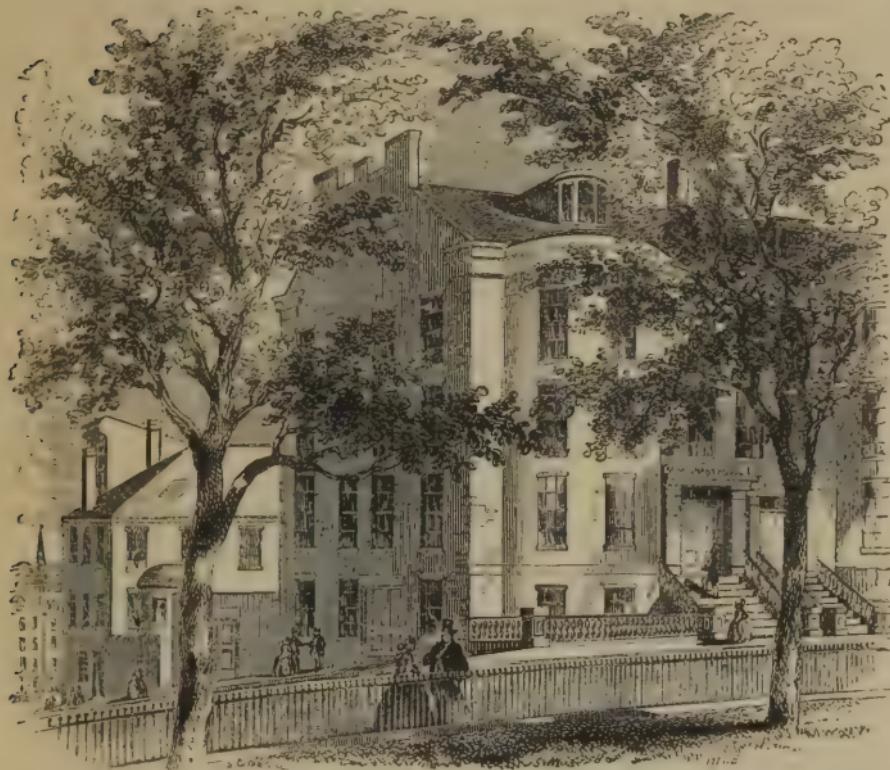
The two houses, shown in the picture, were separated only by a cart-way, and are still standing, very much in appearance as they were years ago. In the house on the right, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was born, in July, 1767. The great men whose home was here did not belong exclusively to the land of their birth. The principles they advocated are destined to prevail throughout the world. The name of the Adams family is synonymous with republican liberty. It is a name to be remembered with that of Washington.

“Genius,” says an eloquent writer, “confers immortality on the spots with which it has been connected,—the very inanimate roofs, lowly though they be, beneath which it has been born and reared. And this it is for which we confidently expect, at no very distant day, that the venerable estates whose remembrance we thus cherish shall be visited and admired.”

THE GOOD LIFE—LONG LIFE.

It is not growing, like a tree,
 In bulk doth make men better be ;
 Or standing long an oak, three hundred years,
 To fall a log at last, dry, bald, and sere ;
 A lily of a day
 Is fairer far in May,
 Although it fall and die that night :
 It was the plant and flower of light.
 In small proportions we just beauties see,
 And in short measures life may perfect be. Ben Jonson.

Two Words.—A Christian brother, ascending the Mississippi in a steamboat, distributed tracts. He came to a group of gentlemen, one of whom was an infidel. He received the tract, folded it up, deliberately took his knife and cut it up, and said, “There go your instrumentalities.” A small piece of the tract lodged upon his coat, and he saw the words, “God and eternity.” He tried the intoxicating cup and cards to divert his attention, but still “God and eternity” rang in his ears, and he had no rest until he came to Christ. He is now preaching the faith that he once destroyed.



THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

ON a pleasant morning in the summer or autumn of 1807, Samuel J. Mills, then a student of Williams College, Mass., invited Gordon Hall and James Richards, two of his fellow-students, to walk with him. He led them to an unfrquented place in a distant meadow, where, beside a stack of hay, they spent the day in fasting and prayer and conversing on the duty of missions to the heathen. Mills was surprised to find that the subject which for at least five years had been on his mind, was not new to them; their hearts, too, were already fixed on engaging in such a work.

In the spring of 1808 a society was formed among the students of Williams College, the purpose of which was to make inquiries and form plans for missions, but its existence was known only to its members. In 1809 Mills spent some time at Yale College, and there became acquainted with Obookiah, the Hawaiian youth, which fact led ultimately to the establishment of the Sandwich Islands mission. In 1810 he became a member of the Andover Theological Seminary. Several of his associates were already there, and they all labored industriously to impart their missionary spirit to their

fellow-students. On the 25th of June, 1810, a meeting for consultation and prayer on the subject was held at Andover. The next day Drs. Worcester and Spring, who had been present at the meeting, rode together in a chaise to Bradford. In their conversation by the way the first idea of the "AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS" was suggested, and the form, number of members, and name proposed.

On Wednesday, June 27, the General Association of Massachusetts convened at Bradford, voted to institute the American Board, and elected the proper officers. The Board met for the first time at Farmington, Conn., September 5, 1810, and a Constitution was adopted. On Thursday, Feb. 6, 1812, in the Tabernacle at Salem, Messrs. Samuel Newell, Adoniram Judson, Jr., Samuel Nott, Gordon Hall, and Luther Rice, were ordained as the first five missionaries to be sent out by the American Board. It was such a transaction as this western world had never before beheld, and it was witnessed by a crowded congregation.

The Committee at the time of the decision to send these missionaries forth, had but \$1,200 in funds at their disposal, but within about three weeks from that time more than \$6,000 were collected for the mission. Thus was the great work commenced. It was then a "day of small things," but from that time forward, from year to year, the Lord has given undoubted evidence of his approval of the object which the originators of this noble organization had in view.

On the 13th of March, 1839, the Board removed from rooms previously occupied at 28 Cornhill, to the Missionary House, Pemberton Square, which it has occupied since that time. We give a view of this building. There it stands,— plain, unostentatious in appearance, and all things comparatively still about it; but as a throbbing heart sends the life-blood through the whole frame, and thus makes its presence known and felt, so there is working in this quiet spot an influence which is felt in the most distant parts of the globe, and which must make that unadorned structure an object of the greatest interest to every beholder.

The year 1860 was the jubilee year of the American Board. Half a century had elapsed since its organization, and it was a time of thankfulness and gratitude to God. The missions of the Board are now conducted on the four continents of the globe, and among the islands of the Pacific Ocean. The whole number of laborers employed in the missions, including the native helpers, is 881. The number of churches in the care of these missions is 141; of which the membership is about 23,000. Gratifying as are these statements, they are, however, but a faint expression of the moral and spiritual grandeur of the missionary enterprise. The importance of that work whose moving power under God is found in the Mission House, can be known only in eternity.

SUCH IS LIFE.

LIKE to the falling of a star,
 Or as the flights of eagles are,
 Or like the fresh spring's gaudy hue,
 Or silver drops of morning dew,
 Or like a wind that chafes the flood,
 Or bubbles which on water stood ;
 Ev'n such is man, whose borrowed light
 Is straight called in, and paid to-night.
 The wind blows out, the bubble dies ;
 The Spring entombed in Autumn lies ;
 The dew dries up, the star is shot ;
 The flight is past, — and man forgot.

HENRY KING, (1650.)

SISSY AND GOD. — “Are you not afraid, sissy, to go to bed in the dark ?” one of the children asked little Emma Gray. “I no 'fraid,” answered the little child, shaking her head, “I no 'fraid. God takes care of sissy, and he's bigger than dark ; in dark night papa sleep, mamma sleep, all sleep ; God take care of sissy all night ; he never sleep.”

“But God has so many people to take care of, maybe he will forget sissy.”

The child shook her head, “God made sissy,— God never forget sissy ; sissy forget God, but God not forget sissy.”

“Will sissy forget God ?” “Sissy sometimes not think of God ; *then* she think, then look up in the sky, and try to see God.”

“And *does* sissy see God ?” “See God ?” she asked, “see God ? God *here*,” she said, putting her little hand to her heart ; “God in the sky, and God *here* ; sissy loves God, and sissy don't want to be naughty.”

Oh, yes, God will dwell in the hearts of little children, drawing their earliest affections to him, and teaching them by his Spirit to believe in him. The Son of God became a child, and when he grew up, took little children in his arms, to bless them, to convince our poor faith that his redeeming love embraces and overshadows them, and can touch the germ of life with its living warmth, while the little one is glad and trustful in its heavenly Friend. Let us not doubt God's love and care for the little one, but carefully train it for him, and a heavenly transplanting.

WASH thy heart in the blood of Jesus, and take a turn every day on Mount Calvary.

Mason.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

THE commencement of this nefarious traffic dates back to the year 1503, when a few slaves were sent from the Portuguese settlements in Africa, to the Spanish colonies in America. It is said, however, that before that period, in 1434, a Portuguese captain landed in Guinea, and captured some colored lads whom he sold at a profit, to the Moors, settled in the south of Spain.

The trade became established in Spain in the year 1517, when Charles V. granted to Lebresa the exclusive right to import, annually, 4,000 Africans, who were sold to the Genoese. The French, under Louis XIII., and the English, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, permitted the traffic, under the plea that the captives taken in war would thus be saved from death; although Elizabeth protested against the cruelties connected with the trade.

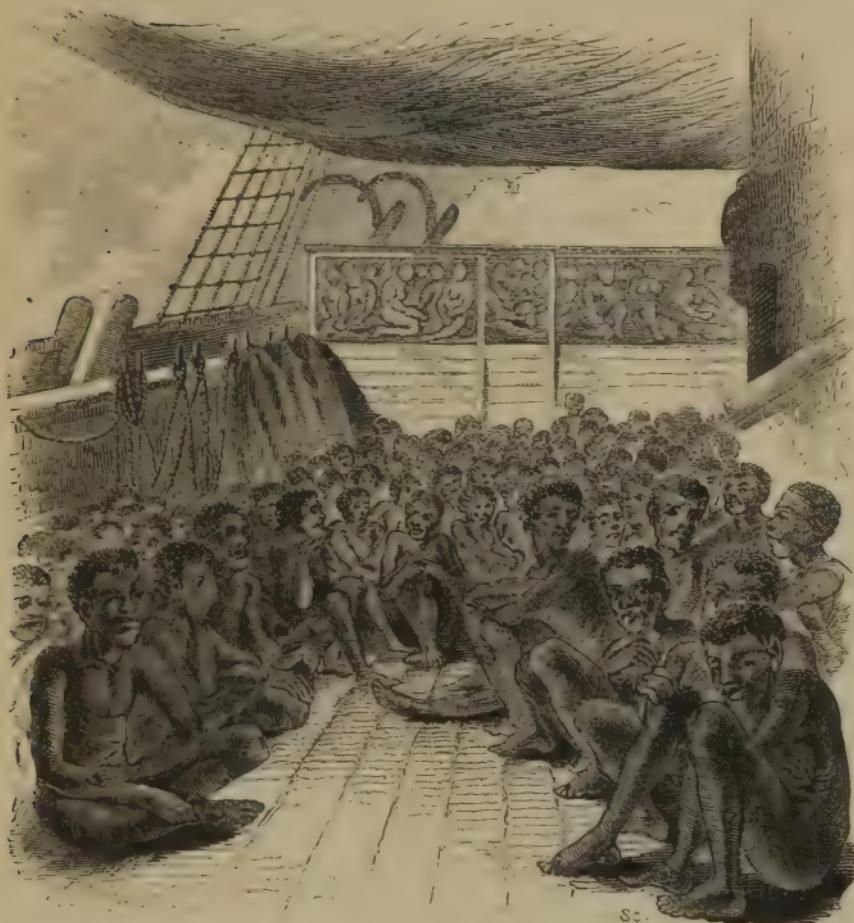
In the year 1620, the same year in which the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock, a Dutch vessel landed twenty negroes at Queenstown, Virginia, who were sold to the colonists as slaves, thus opening the trade with our country. The traffic thus sustained by Portugal, Spain, France and England, and having a new field on this continent, gradually advanced, producing every where its legitimate and terrible effects.

Before this traffic was opened, and the Africans were corrupted by drunkenness and avarice, wars seldom occurred; but the introduction of this wickedness opened the door to every crime, and it has frequently happened that *thousands* have been slain, while only *hundreds* have been captured. A surgeon, who sailed from New York, to engage in the slave-trade, made the following record in his journal:—

“The commander of the vessel sent to acquaint the king that he wanted a cargo of slaves. Some time after, the king sent him word that he had not yet met with the desired success. A battle was fought, which lasted three days. Four thousand five hundred men were slain upon the spot!”

It is impossible to conceive a more foul blot upon the American name, than the revival of this traffic at a day like the present. It is reversing the wheels of civilization, and voluntarily going back to barbarism. And yet there is reason to believe that even now vessels are being fitted out in some of our ports, designed to be engaged in this soul-destroying trade.

On the morning of the 30th of April, 1860, the U. S. steamer *Mohawk*, Lieutenant Craven, commanding, came to anchor in the harbor of Key West, having in tow a bark of the burden of about 330 tons, supposed to be the *Wildfire*, owned in New York. The bark had *as cargo*, five hundred and ten native Africans, taken on board in the river Congo, West Africa. She had been captured a few days previously by Lieutenant Craven, as an American vessel engaged in the slave-trade. It was said that the bark was capable of



carrying on thousand, but the captain not daring to wait for a full cargo, she set sail with six hundred. More than ninety died on the passage, but this was considered a *small loss comparatively*, and shows that the blacks had been *better cared for than usual*. The picture gives a view of the slave-deck of the bark. Many of the poor wretches died after their arrival, others became diseased past recovery, and were added to the number of victims. The President, on receiving news of the capture of the *Wildfire*, sent a special message to Congress on the subject, representing the necessity of an appropriation to meet the expenditures called for in disposing of these wretched Africans.

Other captures have been made, and there is evidently increased activity in this accursed trade. Our limits will not allow us to enter upon the details of the sufferings incident to what is called the middle passage, or to dwell upon facts which ought to arouse all Christian nations to the barbari-

ties of the traffic. The cruelties of the African slave-trade have never been written,—can not be written. No pen can describe them; and yet, how many American citizens, whose feelings will revolt at the details of suffering, will hear with comparative indifference of the revival of the iniquity in our land!

WHITE FRONTS AND RED BACKS.—When white lead is dear, and appearances mainly thought of,—as both are apt to be in our small country towns,—it is common to paint the front and ends of houses white, leaving the rear untouched, or covered with an inferior article of red. Of course a description of such a house by one who should approach it in front, would differ widely from his who had seen it only in the rear.

We were once treated very rudely, as we then thought, and as we still think, by one from whom we expected better things. For a long time in our minds, he was associated inseparably with that act. At every thought of him there would arise the image of one who was harsh, imperious, and unfeeling. What was our surprise to learn years afterward, that this *hard* man had taken an orphan child a few weeks old, in his arms, and carried it a hundred and fifty miles, to the home he had secured for it, watching over it with a mother's love! With a feeling not a little resembling shame, we recalled our hard thoughts. We were sorry that we had approached him on that rough, unpainted side, but we more deeply regretted our hasty conclusion that all the sides were like the one we saw. It is quite possible that the act by which we formed our estimate of him, was in contrast, rather than in keeping, with his life. Who of our readers have not, at times, been similarly mistaken? And on the other hand, how often have unquestionable facts, like stern iconoclasts, thrown down the perfect image which our fond imaginings had set up.

Congregationalist.

BAD MEMORY.—“Mary, my love, do you remember the text of this morning?”

Mary—“No, pa, I never can remember the text, I've such a bad memory.”

Mother—“By the way, did you notice Susan Brown?”

Mary—“Oh, yes, what a fright! She had on her last year's bonnet done up, a pea-green silk, a black lace mantilla, brown boots, an imitation of Honiton collar, a lava bracelet, her old ear-rings, and such a fan! Oh, my!”

Mother—“Well, my dear your memory is certainly *bad*.”



THE BROWN THRUSH.

BY LUCY LARCOM.

THERE'S a merry brown thrush sitting up in the tree :

“ He's singing to me ! He's singing to me ! ”

And what does he say, little girl, little boy ?

“ Oh, the world's running over with joy !

Don't you hear ? Don't you see ?

Hush ! Look ! In my tree,

I'm as happy as happy can be ! ”

And the brown thrush keeps singing, “ A nest do you see,

And five eggs, hid by me in the juniper tree ?

Don't meddle ! don't touch ! little girl, little boy,

Or the world will lose some of its joy !

Now I'm glad ! now I'm free !

And I always shall be,

If you never bring sorrow to me.”

So the merry brown thrush sings away in the tree

To you and to me, to you and to me ;

And he sings all the day, little girl, little boy,

“ Oh, the world's running over with joy ; —

But long it won't be,

Don't you know ? don't you see ?

Unless we are as good as can be ? ”

Child at Home.

GOOD ADVICE.

THE following letter was left by the late Dr. John C. Warren, to be read by his children after his death. The counsels of one who has reached such a position as was occupied by that distinguished man, may well be treasured up in the hearts and regarded in the lives of all.

BOSTON, July 14, 1842.

MY DEAR CHILDREN: The melancholy events of the year past having compelled me to remodel my will, I have just completed this my last disposition of my worldly goods.

In doing this, I have thought it best to make a nearly equal division of my property; modifying this division a little, according to the particular situation of each of you. My wish to do all I can for your happiness has led me to be careful in the accumulation of property, and economical in the use of it. The same wish leads me to make two or three suggestions which may be important to your future happiness.

First. Live in unity. Let no cause interfere to produce coldness or alienation among you; seeing that you thus wantonly throw away a means of happiness which Providence has benignantly placed within your reach.

Secondly. Recollect that you live not for yourselves alone, but for God and your fellow-creatures.

A life of benevolence is, therefore, one part of your duty; and a religious life is another part.

The duties to ourselves we understand pretty well; but there is one piece of advice relating to this topic which my desire for your welfare will not allow me to pass over. I have directed my wine to be distributed among you. I hope it may never be wanted for sickness; and I most strongly advise not to use it in health, knowing that you will be happier and better without it. Every kind of stimulating drink is more or less pernicious; and the sooner you omit its use, the greater will be your enjoyment of life.

To these hints I could add many others; but I should, in doing this, lessen the impressions which I wish to have indelibly fixed on your hearts. I will therefore terminate this my last address with the most earnest and anxious exhortation to those of you who have not yet made the concerns of a future state of being an object of the most full inquiry. Lose not a moment in thoroughly performing a duty on which the happiness of an eternity is dependent.

To those who have already entered on the path which leads to a blissful eternity, I have only to say, Go on; and, if it be permitted, my spirit will look on you, and cheer you and support you in the trials you are to undergo, and finally welcome you to regions of inconceivable happiness.

Most affectionately your father,

JOHN C. WARREN.



THE COLPORTER.

An interesting picture is before us. A colporter has just arrived at this house, and he stands in the path near the door. The mother, with her little ones, has come out to meet him, and he is evidently not an unwelcome visitor. His sack of books is on the ground beside him, and he offers one of them with a cheerful expression on his face, and, as we may believe, a warm heart in his breast.

The man represented here has something more to do than the simple selling of books. He is engaged in a system employed by the American Tract Society to carry forward a work of Christian benevolence. He has been sent to search out spiritual destitution; to visit, especially, the poor, the ignorant, the isolated: to leave a blessing in homes that have drifted aloof from the shadow of all gospel ordinances; to make sure of carrying

the messages of salvation through the forest and its scattered cabins, over the rough and unfrequented thoroughfares of wilderness life ; of finding and confronting the most solitary hermit that hides in the desert. He has gone forth commissioned to make visits of sympathy and kindness ; to take to the very door and hearth of neglected thousands a gospel that pleads not only in the publications he carries, but in the earnest voice and the glowing eye, and all the magnetism of a personal presence ; that invokes God's mercy upon the circle in devout prayer, and that leaves behind it, still to be vocal and urgent there, the purest and noblest minds and the most eloquent voices that God has provided for the instruction of the world.

The influence of the colporter in strengthening the hands of faithful pastors whose fields of labor embrace the features of border life ; in founding Sabbath schools for the religious instruction of uncared-for children ; in leading to the thresholds of God's house, in holy time, multitudes of feet that were strangers to those sacred precincts, is a matter of memorable and grateful record. He is engaged in a great and good work, and, if inspired by love to Christ and to souls, his visits can not but be the harbingers of wide and lasting spiritual good.

A wide field is opening before this Society. So great are the spiritual destitutions of our land, particularly in the Far West, that the demands upon the Society are most urgent and pressing. The work is one which must commend itself to the hearts of all Christians.

SIR NICOLAS BRETON (1555-1624) wrote *A solemn and repentant prayer for former life misspent*, from which we extract the following curious specimen of alliteration.

"And banish, Lord, from me delights
Of worldly vanitie,
And lend me help to pace the paths
Of perfect pietie ;
And truly so to tread the paths,
And in such godly wise,
That they may bring me to the place
Of perfect Paradise ;
And not to wander up and down
In ways of weary wo,
Where wicked, wily, wanton toyes
Do leade me to and fro."

PROPERLY, one *knows* only when one *knows* little ; with increase of knowledge comes doubt.



VICTORIA BRIDGE AT MONTREAL.

THE Victoria Bridge is one of the wonders of the world. It crosses the river from Point St. Charles to the south shore,— a distance of 2 miles, less 150 feet. It is built on the tubular principle, and, while the railway trains pass through the tube, there is a balcony outside, with a footpath for passengers.

The bridge consists of twenty-three spans of 242 feet each, and one in the center of the river of 330 feet. The spans are approached on each side of the river by a causeway, each terminating in an abutment of solid masonry, 240 feet long, and 90 wide. The causeway from the north bank is 1,400 feet long, that from the south bank is 700 feet. The tube is iron, 22 feet high, and 16 feet wide; at the extreme ends, 19 feet high, 16 feet wide. The contents of the masonry are 3,000,000 cubic feet. This is necessary, as it is calculated that each buttress will have to bear the pressure of 70,000 tons of ice, when the winter breaks up, and the large ice-fields come sweeping down the St. Lawrence, which have destroyed former bridges.

The Grand Trunk Railway system now consists of a continuous line of nearly 1,200 miles, between Chicago, the emporium of the West, and the Atlantic seaboard at Quebec and Portland.

THE TIMID CHILD'S HYMN.

O LITTLE child, lie still and sleep ;
Jesus is near,
Thou need'st not fear,
No one need fear whom God doth keep,
By day or night ;
Then lay thee down in slumber deep,
Till morning light.

O little child, thou need'st not wake,
Though round thy bed
Are dangers spread.
Thy Saviour care of thee will take,
For he is strong ;
And angels watch thee, for his sake,
The whole night long.

O little child, lie still and rest ;
He sweetly sleeps
Whom Jesus keeps.
And in the morning wake, how blest
His child to be !
Love every one, but love him best ;
He first loved thee.

O little child, when thou must die,
Fear nothing, then,
But say "Amen"
To God's command, and quiet lie
In his kind hand,
Till he shall say, "Dear child, come fly
To heaven's bright land."

Then, with thy angel-wings quick grown
Shalt thou ascend
To meet thy friend.
Jesus the little child will own,
Safe at his side !
And thou shalt live before the throne,
Because he died.

IT has been justly remarked, that "The only way to be angry without sin, is to be angry at nothing but sin."



THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

ONE of the most important events which occurred during the past year was the visit of the Japanese embassy to this country, it being the first accredited embassy ever sent out by the government of Japan to any nation.

Japan was first made known to Europeans by Marco Polo, a Venetian traveler, in 1298; but its European discovery is usually ascribed to three Portuguese sailors, who, in 1542, were driven by storms upon its shores. It was soon occupied by Portuguese merchants and missionaries, and up to the year 1592, many thousands of the Japanese had become converts to Christianity through their efforts.

The conduct of the foreigners at length became very obnoxious to the country. They were licentious and insolent, and sought to acquire an ab-

solute ascendancy over the government. In the mean time the Dutch had gained some foothold there, and these were as unprincipled as the Portuguese, and endeavored in every way to supplant them and get them out of the country. In this they at length succeeded by intercepting, or reporting that they had intercepted a letter, exposing a plot on the part of the Portuguese and Japanese Christians to murder the emperor.

The exposure of this conspiracy—if there really was a conspiracy of the kind—led the Japanese into a most intense hatred of the name of Christ, and originated the custom among them of trampling upon a cross, for the purpose of showing their bitterness against Christianity. Then followed fearful persecutions of Christians, exceeded perhaps by no others in the history of the Church. They were hurled by hundreds over the rocky sides of the island of Pappenburg, which stands at the entrance of the harbor of Nagasaki, and in many other and more cruel modes were put to death; the persecution lasting for some forty years, during which millions of Christians perished.

The Portuguese were banished from the island for ever. This was in 1637. The Dutch, however, have gained nothing. They have been obliged ever since to confine themselves to the little island of Decima. Their influence is almost gone, and it is possible that within ten years the Dutch trade with Japan may be extinct.

The object of this embassy to our country was to secure the ratification of a treaty between this government and the Emperor of Japan. After remaining here about six weeks, during which time they were every where treated in a manner befitting such distinguished guests, being received with the highest honors in every city which they visited, they sailed for home on the last day of June, in the United States Steamer Niagara. The impressions made upon them relative to America were evidently most favorable, and it is to be hoped that a free commercial intercourse will in consequence be opened, to the great benefit of both nations.

WHAT HATH GOD WROUGHT?—It is little more than half a century since the commencement of modern missionary effort. And now there are in the world about two thousand missionaries, seven thousand five hundred assistants, four thousand churches, two hundred and fifty thousand converts, three thousand missionary schools, and over two hundred and fifty thousand children and adults belonging to them; two hundred dialects into which the Bible is translated; thirty-two millions of Bibles scattered over the earth, in languages spoken by six hundred millions.



THE STARLIGHT LESSON.

BY LUCY LARCOM.

“MOTHER, see ! the stars are out,
Twinkling all the sky about ;
Faster, faster, one by one,
From behind the clouds they run.
Are they hurrying forth to see
Children watching them like me ?

“Oft I wonder, mother dear,
Why so many stars appear
Through the darkness every night,
With their little speck of light :
Hardly can a ray so small
Brighten up the world at all.”

“Ah, you know not, little one,
Every dim star is a sun
To some planet circle fair,

In its far-off home of air ;
Rays that here so faint you call,
There in radiant sunshine fall.

“I have sometimes wondered, too,
(Scarcely wiser, dear, than you,)
Why unnumbered souls had birth
On this wide expanse of earth ;
Wondered where the need was shown
For so many lives unknown.

“He who calls the stars by name,
At his mighty word they came
Out of heaven’s deep light, to bless
Life’s remotest wilderness.
Every soul may be a sun,—
You and I, too, little one !”

POLITENESS.—“How are you, my dear ?” said a minister to a little girl where he called in. How do you think she behaved ? Did she put her finger in her mouth, and hold down her head without saying a word ? No, indeed ! She looked up cheerfully, and said in a sweet voice, “I am well, I thank you ; how are you ?” And when she retired, observing that the minister looked toward her, she very neatly bade him good evening, and slipped off to her room. That little girl was less than seven years old. How do you act when any one speaks to you ?

SHIRTS GROW READY MADE.—“If God so clothe the grass of the field, shall he not much more clothe you,” etc. We have often heard of bread-trees, button-trees, etc., but, it was left for Humboldt to find the trees on which shirts grow ready made. He says:—

“We saw on the slope of the Cerra Duida, shirt-trees fifty feet high. The Indians cut off cylindrical pieces two feet in diameter, from which they peel the red and fibrous bark without making any longitudinal incision. This bark affords them a sort of garment, which resembles sacks of very coarse texture, and without a seam. The upper opening serves for the head, and two lateral holes are cut to admit the arms. The natives wear these shirts of Marima in the rainy season. They have the form of the ponchas and ruanos of cotton, which are so common in New Grenada, at Quito, and in Peru. As in these climates the riches and beneficence of nature are regarded as the primary cause of the indolence of the inhabitants the missionaries did not fail to say, in showing the shirts, ‘In the forests of the Oronoko, garments are found ready made on the trees.’”

TENNYSON'S CRADLE SONG.

The following is from Tennyson's new poem, “Sea Dreams,” for which he is said to have been paid \$50 a line.

WHAT does little birdie say,
In her nest at peep of day?
Let me fly, says little birdie,
Mother, let me fly away.
Birdie, rest a little longer,
Till the little limbs are stronger ;
So she rests a little longer,
Then she flies away.

What does little baby say,
In her bed at peep of day?
Baby says, like little birdie,
Mother, let me fly away.
Baby sleep a little longer,
Till the little limbs are stronger ;
If she sleeps a litt'l longer,
Baby too shall fly away.

ANECDOTE OF JOHN WESLEY.—At one time, when Mr. Wesley was traveling in Ireland, his carriage became fixed in the mire, and the harness broke. While he and his companion were laboring to extricate it, a poor man passed by in great distress. Mr. Wesley called to him, and inquired the cause of his distress. He said that he had been unable, through misfortune, to pay his rent of twenty shillings, and his family were just being turned out of doors. “Is that all you need?” said Mr. Wesley, handing him the amount; “here, go and be happy.” Then, turning to his companion, he said, pleasantly, “You see now why our carriage stopped here in the mud.”



THE PRAIRIES.

VAST, solitary, and sea-like,—here lying low and level, there broken into gentle undulations, yet ever stretching away before you as far as the eye can reach,—an ocean of fertility and verdure,—few objects in nature surpass in interest the prairies of the West. No name could more fitly describe them than this French designation, *prairie*, or meadow. Occasionally, along a rivulet, or upon a gentle ridge elevated a few feet above the ordinary level, are patches and fringes of wood,—mostly oak. In the spring, the green carpeting is variegated with flowers of every hue and form, and, in their season, strawberries and other wild fruits in exhaustless profusion are found.

But it is not as objects of mere natural beauty that the prairies most interest us. They are destined to be the abode of a vast population. Already they are in many places dotted with the scattered homes of the settlers, and here and there are villages and youthful cities, which at no distant day will rival in population and enterprise the most flourishing ones of the East. Long lines of railroads cross them in various directions, and others unfinished or projected will connect every portion of the West. In the newer regions, the trains of emigrant wagons are seen winding their

way to the cheaper lands still held by the government, or to the gold fields of Idaho, Carson's Valley, and California.

It is doubtful whether any other contiguous territory on the globe, of equal extent, is capable of sustaining as large a population as the prairie regions of the United States. Of unsurpassed richness of soil and salubrity of climate, and intersected with many navigable rivers, they seem destined to be the central abode of a people great in resources and power beyond any other known to history. The States and Territories now forming there are the germs of empires. With unexampled speed they are hastening to their magnificent development.

And this suggests that problem of greatest interest to the Christian mind, as to the religious character of these States. It can not for a moment be admitted that they are not to become Christian States. How shall this, under God, be effected? By what agencies shall the seeds of truth be sown over these waiting lands, which shall grow with the rising institutions of education and social life, and bless them with purity and virtue? It is a problem which in great measure rests upon the churches of the present day. To them is committed a work whose glory and dignity no language can adequately describe. May they, through divine grace, prove themselves not unworthy of it!

ADVICE FOR A LAWYER.—A good lawyer writes as follows: “As I continue to practice law, I am more fully convinced that there is almost daily occasion for the exercise of better qualities of head, heart, and conscience than I fear I possess: occasion for composing quarrels, for leading suitors to a consideration of manly justice, mercy, and forbearance. I earnestly desire, and perhaps to some extent strive to have it a source of daily satisfaction, and in old age a retrospect of professional life, that I have lent myself to no man for revenge, oppression, or injustice; that I have never allowed a man to go to law without his eyes fully open to its risks, delays, and probable charges; nor even then, unless all reasonable efforts to compromise have been exhausted.

“I am clear in the notion that a lawyer is bound not only to promote justice between parties, but also to neglect no opportunity for leading the mind of his client to the perception of justice in all the comprehensiveness of the term.”

THE aged loses one of the greatest of human rights,—he can no longer be judged by his peers.



WORKING FOR IMMORTALITY.

ONE of the old masters in sculpture was noted for the length of time he always spent upon his works. So fine was his eye for the beautiful, that it seemed he would never be satisfied till the form before him should move and breathe. At one time he was longer than usual over a certain subject in which he was all absorbed. The gray dawn found him before the marble, and the shadows of twilight fell upon him still there with chisel in hand. Again and again it was pronounced finished; but still he saw a touch wanting here and a line there, and went to work with all the devotion of the artist to a fresh subject. Thus did he renew his toil through many a day and far into the small hours of night. A friend, to whose less practiced eye the work seemed already perfect, ventured to expostulate with him on what appeared to be a waste of time. "Why," he asked, "do you spend so

much time and labor upon that one statue?" "Because," replied the sculptor, "I am working for *immortality*."

All we, in a higher sense than this, are working for *immortality*. We are forming characters for eternity. Every word, every thought, every action, makes a line or a touch far more enduring than that of the chisel upon the sculptor's marble. Nor is it upon our own hearts only that the influence of our work is seen. If some touch of ours has left a line of beauty upon another, it shall live there for ever; if we have marred the form we should have graced, the blemish shall also live and reflect its unseemliness upon us again. Whether we would have it thus or not, so it is; all our work is for *immortality*. The material upon which *character* is wrought is more abiding than granite. It will survive when earth itself, and all it contains, shall have passed away. Oh, how important that we take for our model Jesus,—the holy, the pure, the beautiful; and that we touch and retouch our work until we see in ourselves his blessed likeness!

J. D. C.

A HOME TO REST IN.

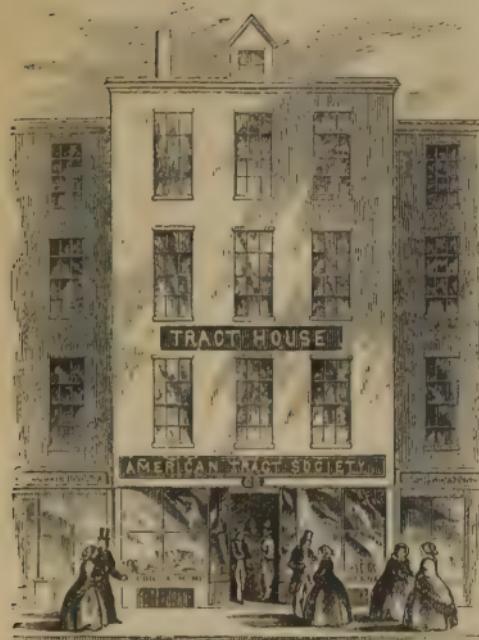
THE world, dear John, as the old folks told us,
 Is a world of trouble and care;
 Many a cloud of grief will enfold us,
 And the sunshine of joy is but rare.
 But there's something yet to be bright and blest in,
 No matter how humble the lot;
 The world still gives us a home to rest in,
 Its holiest, happiest spot.

Sweet home! dear home! on the northern heather,
 On the sunniest southern plain;
 The Lapland hut in its wintry weather,
 The tent of the Indian main;
 Be it gorgeous wealth that our temple is drest in,
 Be it poor and of little worth,
 Oh, home, our home,—a home to rest in,—
 Is the dearest thing on earth.

But time, dear John, is using us badly,
 Our homes crumble day by day,
 And we're laying our dear ones, swiftly and sadly,
 In the dust of the valley away.
 There's a death-robe soon for us both to be drest in,
 A place for us under the sod;
 Be heaven at last the home we shall rest in,—
 The rest of the people of God!

Henry Morford.

THE TRACT HOUSE.



THE building represented in this picture has an interesting history. For thirty years it has been associated, in the minds of the Christian public, with the names of two of the great benevolent organizations of the day, — the American Board of Foreign Missions and the American Tract Society. The American Board occupied rooms in the church in Hanover Street, which was built for Dr. Lyman Beecher, till that church was destroyed by fire in 1830. They then removed to No. 28 Cornhill, and took rooms in this building, which they retained till 1839, when they again removed to the Missionary House in Pemberton Square. The building is now known as the Tract House, and has for many years

been occupied by the American Tract Society. It is one of the places which have become well known to visitors, from all parts of the land, who are interested in the operations of those societies through which the church of Christ is doing, in part, her Master's work. While there is nothing in its exterior particularly to attract attention, and certainly no claims to grandeur of size or proportions can be made for this modest-looking edifice, yet there are other reasons than an imposing appearance or architectural beauty which bring many friends to the Tract House, who are always welcome.

It has become endeared to the hearts of Christians as a place from which is proclaimed a pure gospel and *the whole gospel*; as a place from which is constantly going forth an influence, exerted through the printed page as well as by the colporter's labors, the value of which can be estimated only when the secrets of all hearts shall be revealed, and the instrumentalities be made known through which thousands of that great multitude that no man can number, were awakened and brought back from their wanderings into the fold of Christ.

THE pleasure of the religious man is an easy and portable pleasure, such a one as he carries about in his bosom, without alarming either the eye or the envy of the world. A man putting all his pleasures into this one, is like a traveler putting all his goods into one jewel; the value is the same, and the convenience greater.

South.

MAKE YOUR MARK.

IN the quarries should you toil,
 Make your mark :
 Do you delve upon the soil,
 Make your mark :
 In whatever path you go,
 In whatever place you stand,
 Moving swift or moving slow,
 With a firm and honest hand,
 Make your mark.

Should opponents hedge your way,
 Make your mark :
 Work by night, or work by day,
 Make your mark :
 Struggle manfully and well,
 Let no obstacles oppose ;
 None, right-shielded, ever fell
 By the weapons of his foes :
 Make your mark.

What though born a peasant's son,
 Make your mark :
 Good by poor men can be done,
 Make your mark :
 Peasants' garbs may warm the cold,
 Peasants' words may calm a fear :
 Better far than hoarding gold
 Is the drying of a tear :
 Make your mark.

Life is fleeting as a shade,
 Make your mark :
 Marks of *some* kind *must* be made,
 Make your mark :
 Make it while the arm is strong,
 In the golden hours of youth :
 Never, never make it wrong ;
 Make it with the stamp of truth :
 Make your mark.

David Barker.

AN honest man, of limited faculty, often sees through and through the
 roguery of the most accomplished knaves.

THE FAMILY ALTAR.

ONE day a gentleman was riding on a western prairie and lost his way. Clouds arose in the sky, and, not seeing the sun, he quite lost his reckoning. Night came on, and as he knew not which way to guide his horse, he let him take his own way. It was a western horse, and was therefore likely to understand prairie life better than his rider, who was not a western man. By and by a light glimmered in the distance, and it was not long before the faithful animal stopped before a log-cabin.

"Who's there?" somebody shouted from within.

"A benighted traveler," answered the gentleman. "Can you give me a night's lodging?"

"You're welcome," said the man, appearing at the door.

The gentleman was thankful enough to give up his saddle, and give his bridle to the master of the log-cabin. He found the family at supper,—man, wife, and children; and a place was soon made for the stranger.

Some time in the evening the man asked, "Are you a minister of the gospel, sir?"

"No," answered the gentleman; and seeing the man look disappointed, he asked why he wished to know.

"Oh sir," answered the man, "I hoped a minister had come to *help me build a family altar*. I had one once, but I lost it coming over the Alleghanies. It is a *great loss*."

"Perhaps I can help you build one, though I'm not a minister," said the gentleman, who always had one himself; and after a little more talk, the man handed him an old family Bible. He read, and they sang a psalm, and all knelt. The gentleman prayed first, then the man prayed, and the wife and children said "Amen;" for it seemed as if each wanted to have a little part in building up the family altar.

"Sir," said the man when they arose, "there's many an emigrant that loses his family altar before he gets here,—and after, too; sir, it's a *great loss*."

Yes, many family altars are lost. Some are lost in politics, some in traveling, some in moving, some in the hurry of harvest, some at stores and shops; it is an unspeakable loss. Abraham never lost his, yet never family traveled farther and moved oftener than his. But wherever he pitched his tent he set up his family altar, and called upon the Lord; and the Lord blessed him wherever he went. Children as well as parents have an interest in *keeping* the family altar. Don't let it be lost. If father forgets, let the children gently and respectfully remind him, "Father, we haven't yet thanked God for his goodness, or prayed to him for forgiveness." No father,

I am sure, but will thank a child for thus helping him in his duties. It is good to sing, and praise, and pray around the family altar. "Blest be the tie that binds" a family around its altar. They are dearer to each other for being near to God.

Prairie Herald.

A POOR MAN'S WISH.—I asked a student what three things he most wished. He said, "Give me books, health, and quiet, and I care for nothing more."

I asked a miser, and he cried, "Money, money, money!"

I asked a pauper, and he faintly said, "Bread, bread, bread."

I asked a drunkard, and he loudly called for strong drink.

I asked the multitude around me, and they lifted up a confused cry, in which I heard the words, "Wealth, fame, and pleasure."

I asked a poor man, who had long borne the character of an experienced Christian. He replied that all his wishes could be met in Christ. He spoke seriously, and I asked him to explain. He said, "I greatly desire these three things:—first, that I may be found *in* Christ; secondly, that I may be *like* Christ; thirdly, that I may be *with* Christ."

S. S. Banner.

THE NEW CREATION.—Every spring God works countless wonders. (We do not call them miracles, *because we see them every spring*.) Out of a little bud, he brings a branch with leaves, and flowers, and fruits. From a tiny seed, he evolves a whole plant, with its system of roots and branches. And, more wonderful still, we see springing into life a new generation of insects and creeping things, and birds, and beasts. "In wisdom hast thou made them all."

But the greater wonders of God's hand are those which he works in new-creating ruined souls.

HIDDEN SORROWS.—Many persons, after the first shock of a severe bereavement has passed away, seem to have lost all sense of it, going about their usual work with great calmness and apparent cheerfulness. But if you, by a chance word, touch the fountain of tears, they burst forth afresh, showing that the loss is not forgotten, but that the sorrow thereof has been covered from ordinary spectators.

So a tree which has lost some of its branches will in time hide the wound from external view by a new growth of bark and wood. But if long afterwards you lay open the trunk with an ax, you will find the old scar within the very body of the tree.

BE CONTENT.

MISTAKEN mortal, ever fretting,
Grasping, grinding, groaning, getting,—
Be content!

If thou hast enough, be thankful,
Just as if thou hadst a bankful,—
Be content!

If fortune cast thy lot but humble,
Earn thy bread, and do not grumble,—
Be content!

Have the rich, thinkest thou, no trouble ?
Twice thy wealth ; their sorrows double,—
Be content!

List the lore of learned sages,
Those wise men of the Grecian ages,—
Be content!

Their reck'ning up of all earth's riches
Was compassed in one short phrase, which is,—
Be content!

The rich man gets, with all his heaping,
But dress, and drink, and food, and sleeping,—
Be content!

Though in the sleep the rich men gain not,
Poor men sleep when rich men may not,—
Be content!

When winds about thy dust shall scatter,
Where goes thy gold ? to thee, what matter ?—
Be content!

Remember, thou for wealth who rakest,
“Naught thou broughtest, naught thou takest,”—
Be content !

IMPORTUNITY OF PRAYER.—A man may pray ten times, and be denied; and yet, by praying ten times more, obtain the blessing. Had the Syro-Phœnician woman ceased, after making three applications to Christ, she would have gone away empty; but by applying once more, she obtained all she asked.

Payson.

WHY CHILDREN DIE.—The reason why children die, is because they are not taken care of. From the day of birth they are stuffed with food, choked with physic, suffocated in hot rooms, steamed in bed-clothes. So much for indoors. When permitted to breathe a breath of pure air once a week in summer, and once or twice during the colder months, only the nose is permitted to peer into daylight. A little later they are sent out with no clothing at all on the parts of the body which most need protection; with bare legs, bare arms, bare necks, girted middles, and an inverted umbrella to collect the air, and chill the other parts of the body. A stout strong man goes out in a cold day with gloves and overcoat, woolen stockings, and thick double-soled boots, with cork between and rubbers over. The same day a child of three years old, an infant, flesh, and blood, and bone, and constitution, goes out with shoes as thin as paper, cotton socks, legs uncovered to the knees, neck bare; an exposure which would disable the nurse, kill the mother outright, and make the father an invalid for weeks. And why? To harden them to a mode of dress which they are never expected to practice. To accustom them to exposure, which a dozen years later would be considered downright foolery. To rear children thus for the slaughter-pen, and then lay it to the Lord, is too bad. We don't think the Almighty has any hand in it. And to draw comfort from the presumption that he has any agency in the death of the child, is a presumption and profanation.

Hall's Journal of Health.

GETTING ON THE OTHER SIDE.—Christ is our telescope; through him, with the eye of faith, we are permitted to form some estimate of the joys in store for the redeemed in heaven.

Professor Mitchell, in a late address, said, "I can sympathize with Dr. Hayes"—the Arctic explorer—"for although I am familiar with every phase of the moon's surface, as visible through the telescope, I am only half satisfied, for I want to get on the other side."

Christians are not contented with the view this side of heaven. They are anxious to throw aside the glass, and see face to face, and enjoy the fruition of all their hopes and desires.

J. P.

TIME.—Time is like a river in which metals and solid substances are sunk; while chaff and straw float upon the surface.

IF you have been once in company with an idle person, it is enough. You need never go again. You have heard all he knows. And he has had no opportunity of learning any thing new; for idle people make no improvement.

HERESY.—The greatest heresy is want of love. Oh for a cycle of peace ! Oh for a breathing spell from these unnatural contentions ! I feel as if I could join any who would humbly unite in direct and kind efforts to save sinners and relieve human misery. Can not a poor believer go along in his pilgrimage heavenward, without being always on military duty ? At judgment, I heartily believe that some heresies of heart and temper will be charged as worse than heavy doctrinal errors. I hold not only that the tenets of our church are true, but that they are very important. But I see how easy it is to "hold the truth" in rancor and hate, which is the grand error of depraved human nature.

J. W. Alexander.

THE ANGELS IN THE HOUSE.

THREE pairs of dimpled arms, as white as snow,
 Held me in soft embrace ;
 Three little cheeks, like velvet peaches soft,
 Were placed against my face.

—

Three pairs of tiny eyes, so clear, so deep,
 Looked up in mine this even ;
 Three pairs of lips kissed me a sweet "good-night,"
 Three little forms from heaven.

Ah, it is well that "little ones" should love us !
 It lights our faith when dim,
 To know that once our blessed Saviour bade them
 Bring "little ones" to him !

And said he not, "Of such is heaven," and blessed them,
 And held them to his breast ?
 Is it not sweet to know that, when they leave us,
 'Tis then they go to rest ?

And yet, ye tiny angels of my house,
 Three hearts encased in mine,
 How 'twould be shattered, if the Lord should say,
 "Those angels are not thine!"

TRUE greatness never feels above doing any thing that is useful ; but, especially, the truly great man will never feel above helping himself. His own independence of character depends on his being able to help himself. Dr. Franklin, when he first established himself in business in Philadelphia, wheeled home the paper which he had purchased for his printing-office, on a wheelbarrow, with his own hands.

KEEP THE SABBATH.

THE late Dr. John C. Warren, in a letter to Dr. Edwards, gives the following testimony to the value of the Sabbath as a day of rest:

BOSTON, Dec. 21, 1842.

DEAR SIR: By your communication of the 6th of December, I was gratified to learn that you had undertaken to enlighten the public mind in regard to the importance of a due observance of the Sabbath. Your very successful efforts in the cause of temperance have extended their influence to the most remote parts of the earth; and it is, therefore, highly gratifying to the friends of religion and good order that you have taken in hand this important subject.

Agreeably to your request, I have examined the English documents in the publication you sent me relating to this subject. I concur entirely in the opinion expressed by Dr. Farre, whom I personally know as a physician of the highest respectability. The utility of observing the Sabbath as a day of rest, considered in a secular view, rests upon one of the most general of the laws of nature,—the law of periodicity. The light of day alternates with the obscurity of night: the bustle and activity of the former is followed by a state of repose and sleep during the latter. The rapid movement of the vegetable world in summer is succeeded by a state of torpor through the winter. The life of the whole vegetable and animal creation consists in a succession of movement and tranquillity; and, without this succession, their movement would soon flag, and their vitality be ultimately extinguished.

The facts you have collected, and will be able to collect, in support of the observance of the Sabbath, are so numerous, and so easily obtained, that it would be useless for me to attempt to add to them. I will only remark, that, so far as my observation has extended, those persons who are in the habit of avoiding worldly cares upon the Sabbath, are those most remarkable for perfect performance of their duties during the week. The influence of a change of thought on the Sabbath, upon the minds of such persons, resembles that of a change of food upon the body. It seems to give a fresh spring to the mental operations, as the latter does to the physical. I have a firm belief, that such persons are able to do more work, and do it better, in six days, than if they worked the whole seven.

The breathing of the pure and sublime atmosphere of a religious Sabbath, refreshes and invigorates the mind, and forms the best preparation for the labors of the following week.

With best wishes for the success of your undertaking,
I remain very truly yours,

J. C. WARREN.

SLAVERY.

REV. Dr. Rice, recently of St. Louis, and now Professor of Theology in the O. S. Presbyterian Seminary at Chicago,—a Southerner by birth, and a distinguished divine, says :—

1. I hold to the unity of the human race,—that “God hath made, of one blood, all nations of men for to dwell on the face of the earth.”
2. Consequently, I hold that the command, “Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself,” applies in its full force to every human being. The golden rule,—“Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even the same to them,”—applies as fully to the Africans as to any other people. I would not buy or hold a man as a slave, unless the circumstances were such that I would justify him in buying and holding me, if our relative positions were changed. I would no sooner maltreat a slave or wound his feelings, than I would do the same thing to his master.
3. I do not hold, therefore, that slavery is a divine institution, as is marriage, or the parental relation, or as is civil government; nor do I hold that the Bible sanctions slavery. To make the broad statement that it sanctions slavery, would be to say that it authorizes the strong to enslave the weak, whenever they are so disposed; and it might be construed to justify the abominable slave-trade.
4. I distinctly deny the right of any man to traffic in human beings for gain, whether that traffic be the foreign or the domestic slave-trade. Men who engage in this inhuman business are monsters.
5. I deny the right of any man to separate husbands and wives, parents and children, for his convenience or gain. The marriage of slaves, whether recognized by the civil law or not, is as valid in God’s law as that of their masters; and “what God hath joined together, let no man put asunder.”
6. I deny the right of any man to withhold from his slaves a fair compensation for their labor. Every master, remembering that his Master is in heaven, with whom there is no “respect of persons,” is bound to give them that which is “just and equal,” taking into account, of course, his obligation to provide for them for life. What the services of any slave are worth, depends, as in the case of other men, on circumstances.
7. I hold it to be a duty of masters, not only to give their slaves all needed food, clothing, and shelter, and to treat them kindly, but to afford them the opportunity to receive religious instruction, and to read the Word of God. Christ said, “Search the Scriptures;” and no legislature has the right to forbid any man to do this.

CONSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—The British government has no constitution, like that of the United States, formally written out and defining carefully the powers of different departments of administration. What is called such is that vast body of usages and laws, statutes of Parliament and decisions of courts, which, from long acceptance, has, in the absence of positive statute, come to have a recognized authority. The *head* of the government and the representative of the sovereign power, is the reigning monarch. The *administration* is intrusted to a small number of men, generally nobles or persons of distinguished ability in public business. The principal offices and duties of government are distributed among these, and they agree upon the general course of measures to be pursued, and hold their places, nominally at the pleasure of the monarch, but actually as long as they have the support of Parliament, especially the House of Commons. This latter body may be said to be the real governing power in the kingdom; for whatever a majority of the Commons persistently demand, they are sure to obtain. The ministry may, through the monarch, dissolve the Parliament, but if the electors send back a majority of the same sentiments, the ministry feel compelled either to relinquish their measures or their places.

The House of Lords is not elective, except in the case of sixteen representative peers from Scotland and twenty-eight from Ireland. The number may be increased by the creation of new peerages,—a power which rests with the monarch, and has been sometimes exercised to secure the passage of a favorite measure. Many of the English peers are seldom seen in the House of Lords. Neither Lords nor Commons receive any pay for their attendance, though certain privileges belong to them, as freedom from arrest for debt, etc. The House of Commons is composed of knights, citizens, and burgesses, representing respectively counties, cities, and boroughs.

The term of membership is seven years, unless Parliament is previously dissolved. The number as established by the Reform Bill of 1831 is 655; a full attendance, however, is seldom seen, except on occasions of special importance.

LIFE is a short day, but it is a working day.

HE was justly accounted a skillful poisoner who destroyed his victims by bouquets of lovely and fragrant flowers. The art has not been lost; nay, it is practiced every day by—the world.

Bishop Latimer.

REFORMS WITHOUT PIETY.—The Rev. Thos. P. Hunt, a distinguished advocate of temperance, has given to the public the following statements as the result of his observation:—

“1. Out of the many thousands of intemperate men who signed the pledge under me, very few kept it to the end, unless they became new creatures in Jesus Christ. Many did so; very many, however, died in consequence of their former dissipation. Some of them still live, and are ornaments to society and to the church.

“2. More recently, those who become reformed can not be at all depended upon unless they also become Christians. Of those who have signed the pledge, within a few years, not *one* has remained firm, unless they took Jesus as their prophet, priest, and king.

“3. The effect produced by wicked and ungodly men acting as reformers, has been most disastrous. Satan never casts out Satan by himself. I hope that Christians will never get out of the way again, and give the blessed work of temperance up to men who hate all righteousness, and esteem *wallowing in the gutter* the only baptism required to qualify men for the duty of reforming drunkards.”

HOW A FISH BECAME THE CHRISTIAN EMBLEM.—The employment of a fish as a Christian emblem is of cabalistic origin. The Greek term for fish is *ichthus*, and in the Greek language it is a word of five letters, which are the initials of the following phrase: “*Iesous Christos Theou Uios Soter*,”—Jesus Christ, Son of God and Saviour.

The elevation of a fish as a weathercock on country church steeples is not, therefore, without sanction.

THE treasurer of the queen of Ethiopia was converted in the vanity of a heathen court, while Judas went astray in the company of apostles and of Christ.

Fletcher.

ABOLITION OF BRITISH SLAVERY.—But little more than fifty years ago, England was sanctioning the slavery of hundreds of thousands of human beings, and had not begun to dream of their emancipation. At length however, the attention of Christians was turned to this great national sin.

An English clergyman, Mr. Ramsey, who had lived some time at St. Kitts, in the West Indies, and seen the horrors of the slave-trade there, gave such reports to a lady, the wife of Sir Charles Middleton, member of Parliament, that she became deeply interested, and sought to influence her husband to bring the subject before the House. He felt unequal to the task.

Burke, too, the celebrated orator, thought of attempting it, but shrank back in dismay from the mountainous difficulties in the way.

In 1785, Thomas Clarkson took the field against this traffic in human beings. While at Cambridge University, "The Slave-Trade" was given him as a prize essay theme. The horrible facts that passed in review before him while preparing this essay, so affected his mind that he lost sight of the honors of the University, although his essay won the highest prize, and resolved to give his life to the abolition of the slave-trade and slavery. The startling proofs of the enormity of the evil aroused many to action, and especially Wilberforce, who at once co-operated with Clarkson.

For Wilberforce, then young, eloquent, and a personal friend of Pitt, the prime minister, was reserved the honor of first presenting the subject to the notice of the House of Commons. He did this on May 11, 1789, in a speech which Burke calls "masterly, impressive, eloquent," and the grand idea of which, that slavery was a *national iniquity*, lighted a flame throughout the British dominions.

After this, Wilberforce headed a number of associations of benevolent people, chiefly Quakers, which collected and diffused information on the abominations of the traffic in human beings. When the immense mass of information thus collected was to be mastered by him to prepare for the debates, he scarcely took food or rest, so earnest was he in the work.

Thus year after year he labored, but his cause seemed to grow desperate, so great was the opposition of the moneyed classes. Wilberforce longed to cease the strife, protracted through nearly twenty years, but he was determined, — to use his own expression, — "not to leave the poor slaves in the lurch." The day of triumph arrived at last.

On the 25th day of March, 1807, the bill for the abolition of the British slave-trade passed by a large majority. A thousand congratulations poured in on Wilberforce, and well might they be offered to such a man for success in such a work. "Oh, what thanks do I owe the giver of all good," Wilberforce devoutly exclaims, "for bringing me, in his gracious providence, to this great cause, which at length, after almost nineteen years' labor, is successful!"

The slaves did not receive the full benefit of this triumph until the year 1840. Eight hundred thousand blacks were liberated in the West Indies in one day, at a cost of twenty millions of pounds sterling, paid by the British nation to the planters to purchase their freedom. And when midnight preceding that day arrived, and the last stroke of the bell which marked twelve had fallen, there was heard a great shout, from those thousands of voices, of "Glory, hallelujah!" and high above the whole there was a mighty song, which was the uttering of a broken negro dialect of gratitude to God.

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES during the year ending June 30, 1859.—The value of the growth, produce, and manufacture of the States exported was as follows:—

Products of the sea	\$4,462,974	Coal	\$653,536
Products of the forest	14,489,406	Ice	164,581
Products of agriculture	222,909,718	Gold and silver coin	24,172,442
Manufactures	31,579,008	Gold and silver bullion	33,329,863
Manufactured articles not enumerated	2,274,652	Raw produce	1,58,205
		Amount	\$335,894,385

The value of the exports of the growth, produce, and manufactures of foreign countries, from the United States during the same time was \$20,895,077. *Total value of exports, \$356,789.462*

IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES.—The value of the goods, wares, and merchandise of foreign countries imported into the United States during the year ending June 30, 1859, was \$338,768,130.

THE NUMBER OF AMERICAN VESSELS which cleared from the United States for foreign countries during the year ending June 30, 1859, was 12,277; Tonnage, 5,297,367; Crews, 157,094 men, 909 boys. Number of foreign vessels, 10,427; Tonnage, 2,618,388; Crews, 109,180 men, 1,114 boys. Whole number of vessels, 22,704; Tonnage, 7,915,755; Crews, 266,274 men, 2,023 boys.

TUNNAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.—The aggregate amount of tunnage of the United States June 30, 1859, was 5,145,037 89-95th. Of this amount, there were employed in the coasting trade, 2,480,928 89-95th tuns; in fisheries, 156,706 56-95th tuns; in the foreign trade, 2,507,401 84-95th tuns.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES of the United States, exclusive of Trust Funds and Treasury Notes funded. The total receipts during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, were, \$81,692,471 01. There was a balance in the treasury July 1, 1858, of \$6,398,316 10, making the total means for the year, \$88,090,787 11. The total expenditures were, \$83,751,511 57. Balance in the treasury July 1, 1859, \$4,339,275 54.

THE PUBLIC DEBT of the United States, July 1, 1859, was \$58,821,777 66, being, permanent debt, \$43,775,977 66, and Treasury Notes, \$15,046,800.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—The gross revenue of this department from all sources for the year ending June 30, 1859, was \$7,968,484 07. Actual paid expenditures, \$11,458,083 63. Additional liabilities, \$4,296,009 26. Total expenditures and liabilities, \$15,754,092 89. Deficit, \$7,785,608 82

UNITED STATES MINT.—It is lawful for any person to bring to the mint, gold and silver bullion to be coined; and the bullion so brought is there assayed and coined as speedily as may be after the receipt thereof, and, if of the standard of the United States, free of expense, except gold, which is subject to a coinage charge of one half of one per cent. But the Treasurer of the Mint is not obliged to receive for the purpose of refining and coining, any deposit of less value than one hundred dollars, nor any bullion so base as to be unsuitable for minting. The amount coined during the year ending June 30, 1858, was \$61,357,088 06. The whole coinage of the mints from 1793 to June 30, 1858, was \$650,969,907 84.

THE GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES.—At the taking of the first census under the Federal Constitution in 1790, the population of the United States amounted to 3,929,827. At intervals of ten years the census has been taken regularly, and the result at each period is as follows:—

Census of 1790	3,929,827	Census of 1830	12,866,020
Census of 1800	5,305,925	Census of 1840	17,068,453
Census of 1810	7,289,814	Census of 1850	23,191,876
Census of 1820	9,638,131		

The census is now being taken, in 1860, and will show a population within the limits of the United States of more than 32,000,000.

RECENT PRICES OF AMERICAN COINS.—Mr. J. H. Hickcox, in his valuable work on American coinage, gives a list of recent prices paid for rare coins. The "Pine Tree" shillings and sixpences sell for \$5.00; the Baltimore shilling pieces, \$31.00; New England shillings and sixpences, \$20.00 to \$25.00; Carolina elephant pieces, \$10.00; early dollars and halves, about \$3.00 each; dollars of 1804, 1851, 1852, \$5.00 each; gold dollar of 1836, \$7.00; 1852, 10.00; dimes and half dimes prior to 1815, about \$1.00 each; cent of 1779, \$5.00; 1793, \$1.50 to \$2.00; half cent of 1833, \$5.00; 1831, \$10.00.

THE SUPREME COURT is held in the city of Washington, and has one session annually, commencing on the first Monday of December. The Chief Justice is Roger B. Taney, of Maryland; Salary, \$6,500. Associate Justices, John McLean, Ohio; James M. Wayne, Georgia; John Catron, Tennessee; Samuel Nelson, New York; Robert C. Grier, Pennsylvania; John A. Campbell, Alabama; Nathan Clifford, Maine, and one vacancy. Salaries, \$6,000 each.

CIRCUIT COURTS.—The United States are divided into ten judicial circuits, in each of which a Circuit Court is held twice every year for each State within the circuit, by a Justice of the Supreme Court and the District Judge of the State or District in which the Court sits.

DISTRICT COURTS.—The United States are divided into fifty districts, in which District Courts are held by forty-three District Judges.

EUROPEAN QUEENS.—A queen may be Queen Regnant, that is, the legal sovereign of the realm, as is Victoria, Queen of England; or she may be Queen Consort, that is, the crowned wife of a sovereign king, as have been most of the queens known in history; or she may be Queen Dowager, that is, the widow of a former king; or she may be Queen Regent, holding the reins of power till a minor son shall come of age. In France, an old rule, called the Salique Law, prevents the accession of a Queen Regnant to the throne; yet some of the French queens in former times have exercised a very great influence in public affairs. In England, there have been since the Conquest the following Queens Regnant, viz: Mary, called "Bloody Mary," from the persecution of Protestants under her rule, from 1553 to 1558; Elizabeth, famous as the "Virgin Queen," a half sister of the preceding, but a strong Protestant, from 1558 to 1603; Mary, the wife of William, Prince of Orange, with whom she reigned jointly, 1688 to 1702; Anne, sister of the preceding, 1702 to 1714; and Victoria, the present sovereign, who came to the throne June 20, 1837. Of these five, all but Elizabeth were married,—the first Mary to Philip Second of Spain; the second Mary to her cousin, the Prince of Orange; Anne to George, Prince of Denmark; and Victoria to Albert, Prince of Saxe-Coburg, in Germany. These husbands of English queens have never (with the exception of the Prince of Orange, who fought and manœuvred his way to power,) been admitted to any formal participation in the government of the kingdom.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE FRENCH EMPIRE.—The districts recently annexed to France, by consent of the King of Sardinia and the people, include the duchy of Savoy, the county of Nice, and the principality of Monaco, all lying near the Mediterranean, and on the French side of the Alps. The last-named territory contains only about 1,500 persons, residing in Monaco and its suburbs. The Prince of Monaco, however, claims sovereignty over two or three other small towns, which revolted from him in 1848, and which would make the number of his subjects about 6,000. He is to receive from France an annuity of 200,000 francs for his principality.

POPULATION OF THE GLOBE.—From a paper recently published by M. Dietrich, of the University of Berlin, the following statistics are derived. The author adopts three different modes of classification,—*First*, by totals of the several countries; *Second*, by races; *Third*, by creed or religion. According to the first mode of classification, the mass of detail given sums up as follows:—

	Square Miles.	Inhabitants.	Average to Sq. Mile.
1. Europe.....	2,900,000	272,000,000	93
2. Asia.....	12,700,000	755,000,000	60
3. Africa.....	8,700,000	200,000,000	22
4. America.....	12,000,000	59,000,000	5
5. Australia.....	2,600,000	2,000,000	1
Totals.....	39,000,000	1,288,000,000	33

The greatest density of population of a kingdom is exhibited in Belgium, where it is 538 to the square mile; single districts in Rhenish Prussia show as high as 700 to the square mile. According to the second mode of classification, the footings are as follows:—

	Oval Heads.	Round Heads.
In Europe.....	157,000,000	115,000,000
In Asia.....	610,000,000	145,000,000
In Africa.....	200,000,000	
In America.....	58,000,000	1,000,000
In Australia.....	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total.....	1,026,000,000	262,000,000

The leading footings of the division according to creeds, taken on the round number of 1,300,000,000 as the total population of the earth, are:—

Christians.....	335,000,000	or 25.77 per cent.
Jews.....	5,000,000	0.38 "
Asiatic Religions.....	600,000,000	46.15 "
Mohammedans.....	160,000,000	12.31 "
Pagans.....	200,000,000	15.39 "
Total.....	1,300,000,000	100 "

The 335,000,000 of Christians are again divided into:—

Roman Catholics.....	170,000,000	or 50.7 per cent.
Protestants.....	89,000,000	26.6 "
Greek Catholics.....	76,000,000	22.7 "
Total.....	335,000,000	100 "

The conscientious author of the very elaborate paper from which we have made these extracts, is of opinion that although much uncertainty attaches to the positive numbers given under the various heads, yet so manifold have been his sources of comparisons, that the general results, in proportions of population, race, or creed, may be adopted as correct.

SARDINIA.—By recent changes this kingdom has been raised much in political consequence. It consisted lately of the island of Sardinia, with Piedmont, Savoy, and some smaller provinces, with a population of about 5,200,000. It has lately gained Lombardy, with more than three millions, Tuscany, with nearly two millions, Parma, with about half a million, and Modena, with somewhat more than Parma. If to these are added (as is probable,) the Roman Legations with another million, she will have a population of eleven millions, after the cession of Savoy and Nice to France. King Victor Emanuel is only forty years old. If he lives, and conducts his affairs wisely, he may see his kingdom still further increased.

COMPARATIVE POWER OF EUROPEAN STATES.—The states of Europe are sometimes classified according to their political power and importance. “The five great powers” are Great Britain, Prussia, France, Austria, and Russia. The first two of these are Protestant kingdoms, the second two, Romanist, and the last, of the Greek faith. After these come, in the second class, Sweden, Spain, Portugal, Bavaria, Hanover, Sardinia, and Denmark. After these again, at various distances, follow Turkey, Naples, the States of the Church, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Wurtemburg, Saxony, Baden, and the numerous smaller German States, with Greece, and some Italian principalities. The rank of some of these states is not well established, and varies with the degree of wisdom and energy manifested in their domestic and foreign affairs. The weight of any particular State cannot be exactly measured by its territory, its population, or its wealth, but will be affected by the character of rulers and people.

ALBERT EDWARD, the eldest son of Queen Victoria, was born Nov. 9, 1841, and consequently was nineteen years old last November. As a prince of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Germany, he has by birth and by letters patent, the following titles:—

1. Prince of Wales, by patent, 1841, English.
2. Duke of Cornwall, by birth, English.
3. Earl of Chester, by patent, 1841, English.
4. Great Steward of Scotland, by birth, Scotch.
5. Duke of Rothesay, by birth, Scotch.
6. Baron of Carrick, by birth, Scotch.
7. Baron of Renfrew, by birth, Scotch.
8. Lord of the Isles, by birth, Scotch.
9. Earl of Dublin, by patent, 1849, Irish.
10. Duke of Saxony, German.
11. Prince of Coburg and Gotha.

THE TEACHINGS OF GEOLOGY.—Before the attention of the world had been directed to the gold discoveries in California and Australia, Sir Roderick Murchison, when addressing the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall, England, strongly recommended the unemployed Cornish miners to emigrate to New South Wales, and dig for gold in the debris and drift of what he called the Australia Cordillera, where he anticipated, from their similarity with the Ural Mountains, that it would be found in abundance. This eminent geologist had no other guidance in this matter than his own sagacious deductions from geological facts, yet he boldly predicted the truth.

THE COMPASS which was used by Roger Williams in his journey when banished from Massachusetts, is or was recently in the possession of Mrs. Harriet Brown, of Providence. It is made of brass, nearly three inches in diameter, containing the needle, and a card exhibiting the points of the compass. On the top is fastened a small sun-dial. With this, Williams directed his steps through the wilderness and snows of winter in 1637, suffering from the intense cold and constant hunger. The little relic has been remarkably well preserved, and was used in a survey last week, of the burial-ground of the Williams family.

ELECTRICAL FISH.—The torpedo, a member of the ray family, inhabits the Mediterranean, the North Sea, the waters that wash the coast of France, and is occasionally found on the Atlantic coast of America, in the neighborhood of Cape Cod and Martha's Vineyard. Fishermen, when they wish to describe its power, say that it kills pollards, which are very hardy and tenacious of life. After the fishermen have drawn their nets into the boat they throw water on the contents, and if there are any torpedoes within, they feel their shock through the stream of water. Sometimes the shock is received through the wet cordage before the net is drawn in. The shock of a vigorous torpedo, fourteen inches long, is enough for one man. Matteuci compares the shock to that received from a galvanic battery of 100 or 150 elements, charged with salt water. These shocks can be repeated with great rapidity. A dying torpedo gave 316 in seven minutes.

LIGHTNING.—Not only does lightning figure on its own special arena, the thunder-storm, but it acts a conspicuous part in every grand elemental display of nature, as in the tornado and the volcano. Sometimes no thunder is heard, but perhaps other noises distract the attention of the observer. Pliny the younger alludes to the lightning which attended the eruption of Vesuvius in the year 79. The smoke which spread at the eruptions in 1182, 1631, and 1707, emitted lightning, by which sometimes men and animals were killed. The same was true of the eruptions of 1767, 1779, and 1794. On the last occasion, a cloud of ashes was taken to Tarentum, three hundred miles away, the lightning from which struck a building and destroyed it. Seneca records similar electrical exploits of Mount Etna which were repeated in 1755. The smoke which appeared at the uprising of the new Azore (now departed) in 1811, was resplendent with lightning. The strange volcanic island which started up near Sicily, in 1831, had the same electrical celebrity.

BALL-LIGHTNING.—Arago says, in regard to ball-lightning, that many questions might be asked of it, in presence of which Science would stand mute. From the works of Boyle, he has gleaned an accident which occurred to the ship Albemarle, near Cape Cod, in 1681. A flash of lightning was seen, and something fell upon deck which the men could not extinguish or sweep overboard. Deslantes relates that a church was struck, near Brest, and three balls of fire were seen, each three and one half feet in diameter. In 1772, such a ball was seen to oscillate in the air and then fall. On the 7th of December, 1838, the royal ship Rodney was struck, with a sound equal to that of a thirty-two pounder. Two men were killed, and their clothes burnt off. In 1848, such a ball came slowly up and exploded upon the mainmast of a United States ship in the Gulf Stream. Joseph Wasse, in Northamptonshire, thought that in 1725 he heard the noise of the motion of one ball through the air. These balls are visible from one to ten seconds.

FOSSELS IN THE CRIMEA.—The temporary occupation of the Crimea during the war led to some interesting geological discoveries. Specimens of fossils from the various strata were sent to England, and, with these, including some formerly sent from St. Petersburg, seventy-four specimens have been added to the published list of fossils from that country. The geological formations show the probability that at one time the Caspian and Aral, with the Black Sea, formed a vast inland sea, now separated by the gradual filling up of the communication between them.

SLAVERY IN MISSOURI.—The newspapers in various parts of this State mention the remarkable exodus of slaves from almost every part of the State. Scarcely a boat goes down the river without a large number, on their way to the States of the lower Mississippi. One paper mentions that there is an agent for the purchase of slaves in nearly every county along the Missouri River, purchasing slaves for the Southern market. It is stated that not less than five thousand have been sold from three adjoining counties.

SUN-DIALS.—The earliest time-measurer of this description of which we have any historical notice, is the dial of King Ahaz, who lived about seven hundred and forty-two years before Christ. According to Herodotus, the Greeks learned the use of them from the Chaldeans, probably through the Babylonian priest and astronomer Berosus, who taught in Athens about five hundred and forty years B. C. Mention is made of the hemisphere or dial of this philosopher; and the octagonal "Temple of the Winds," which is still standing, shows on each side the lines of a vertical dial, and the centers where the gnomons were placed. In Rome, sun-dials were not known till B. C. 293, when one was erected near the temple of Quirinus,—the rising and setting of the great luminary being the only standard of reckoning previous to this period.

REVELATIONS OF THE COAST SURVEY.—The charts of the coast survey exhibit, as far as they go, a view of the topographical formation of the bottom of the sea. Specimens are collected and preserved in the office, of the bottom in all its varieties, and it was the intention of the late Lieutenant Bache to form a geological map, in which the materials thus collected should appear in the natural order of their formation. Besides serving as useful indications to the navigator and pilot, they prove to be, when placed under the microscope, highly interesting to the naturalist. The deep-sea soundings have been examined by Professor I. W. Bailey, of West Point, and have been found to be filled with organisms, particularly those of calcareous polythalamia, to an amount that is really amazing, hundreds of millions existing in every cubic inch.

"One specimen — from the depth of ninety fathoms — is crowded with remains, most of them large enough to be recognized by a practiced eye without the aid of a magnifier."

KEPLER'S DISCOVERIES IN ASTRONOMY.—Kepler, who has sometimes been called the "legislator of the heavens," had spent years of intense study and careful research in the effort to discover some simple law regulating the orbital motion of the heavenly bodies, and by means of which the place of any planet might be computed. He had turned away almost in despair from his great work. But, as if guided by some invisible hand, he was led back again to his computations, and more earnestly than ever he sought a solution of the important problem. He was successful. In the words of Professor Mitchell: "Full conviction burst upon his mind; he had won the goal, the struggle of seventeen long years was ended, God was vindicated, and the philosopher, in the wild excitement of his glorious triumph, exclaims:—

"Nothing holds me. I will indulge my sacred fury! If you forgive me, I rejoice; if you are angry, I can bear it. The die is cast. The book is written, to be read either now or by posterity, I care not which. It may well wait a century for a reader, since God has waited six thousand years for an observer!"

GREAT SMALL THINGS.—Willis, in his letter describing the American watch-manufactory at Waltham, in speaking of the astonishing minuteness of some very essential parts of the watch, says in regard to the screws used in putting the works together: "A small heap of grains was shown to us, looking like iron filings, or grains of pepper from a pepper caster,—apparently the mere dust of the machine which turned them out,—and these, when examined with a microscope, were seen to be perfect screws, each to be driven to its place with a screw-driver. It is one of the Waltham statistics which is worth remembering, that 'a single pound of steel, costing but fifty cents, is thus manufactured into one hundred thousand screws, which are worth eleven hundred dollars.'"

ANNIVERSARIES AND OFFICERS OF CHARITABLE SOCIETIES, ETC.

BOSTON.—AMERICAN BOARD FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS, 1st Tues. in Oct.; Rev. Rufus Anderson, D. D., Rev. Selah B. Treat, Sec's; J. M. Gordon, Treas., Miss. House, 33 Pemberton Square; Rev. Geo. W. Wood, Sec., and A. Merwin, Agent in New York, Bible House, Astor Place. AM. BAP. MISS. UNION, 4th Tues. in May; Rev. Jonah G. Warren, D. D., Sec., 33 Somerset St. AM. EDUCA. SOC., in May; Rev. Increase N. Tarbox, Sec.; S. T. Farwell, Treas., 15 Cornhill. AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, last Wed. in May, Rev. J. W. Alvord, Rev. I. P. Warren, Sec's; Henry Hill, Treas., 28 Cornhill. MASS. HOME MISS. SOC., Rev. H. B. Hooker, D. D., Sec., Cong'l Lib. Building. MASS. SAB. SCHOOL SOC., Rev. A. Bullard, Sec., M. H. Sargent, Treas., 13 Cornhill. AM. S. S. UNION, N. P. Kemp, Agent and Treas., 141 Washington Street. SOUTH. AID SOC., Rev. L. H. Farnham, Agent.

NEW YORK.—AM. BIBLE SOC., 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. John C. Brigham, D. D., Rev. Joseph Hollidich, D. D., Rev. James II. McNeill, Sec's; Caleb T. Rowe, Esq., General Agent, Henry Fisher, Esq., Assist. Treas., Bible House, Astor Place. AMERICAN AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY, Rev. D. C. Haynes, Cor. Sec., Geo. Gault, Treasurer; U. D. Ward, Depos. Agt., 115 Nassau St. AMERICAN BIBLE UNION, Wm. H. Wyckoff, LL. D., Cor. Sec., Rev. C. A. Buckbee, Assist. Treas., 350 Broome St. AM. TRACT SOCIETY, Wed. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. Wm. A. Hallcock, D. D., Rev. O. Eastman, Rev. J. M. Stevenson, D. D., Cor. Sec's; O. R. Kingsbury, Assist. Sec. and Treas., 150 Nassau St. AM. HOME MISS. SOCIETY, Wed. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. Milton Badger, D. D., Rev. David B. Coe, D. D., Rev. Daniel P. Noyes, Sec's; C. R. Robert, Treas.; Benj. G. Talbert, Assist. Treas., Bible House, Astor Place. AM. BAP. HOME MISS. SOC., Rev. Benj. M. Hill, D. D., Sec., 115 Nassau St. BOARD OF FOR. MISS. OF PRES. CHURCH, Hon. Walter Lowrie, Rev. John C. Lowrie, D. D., Rev. J. L. Wilson, D. D., Cor. Sec's; Wm. Rankin, Jr., Treas., 23 Centre St. AM. AND FOR. CHRIS. UNION, Tues. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. E. R. Fairchild, D. D., Rev. A. E. Campbell, D. D., Cor. Sec's; Edward Vernon, Gen. Agent and Assist. Treas., 136 Chambers St. AM. SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOC., Mond. preced. 2d Thurs. in May; Rev. H. Loomis, Rev. S. B. S. Bissell, Sec's., 69 Wall St. AM. TEMP. UNION, 2d Thurs. in May, evening; Rev. J. Marsh, D. D., Cor. Sec., No. 10 Park Bank. PROT. EPIS. CHURCH MISS., Domestic Committee, Rev. R. B. Van Kleeck, D. D., Sec. and Gen. Agt., 17 Bible House; Foreign Committee, Rev. S. D. Denison, Sec., No. 19 Bible House. EVANG. KNOWL. SOC., Rev. Dr. Dyer, Sec., 11 Bible House. METHODIST.—Book Concern, Rev. T. Carlton and Rev. J. Porter, Agents, 200 Mulberry St.; Mission Soc., Rev. J. P. Durbin, Cor. Sec., Rev. T. Carlton, Treas., 200 Mulberry St.; Sunday-School Union, Rev. D. Wise, Cor. Sec., 200 Mulberry St.; Tract Society, M. E. Ch., J. B. Edwards, Treas., Rev. J. Floy, D. D., Cor. Sec., 200 Mulberry St. REF. DUTCH.—Domestic Mission, Rev. A. Dubois, Sec.; L. J. Belloni, Treas.; Foreign Mission, Rev. Philip Peltz, Sec., E. A. Hayt, Treas., 323 Broadway; Board of Publication, Rev. T. C. Strong, Sec., Wm. Ferris, Dep'y, 61 Franklin St. SOC. FOR COLL. AND THEOL. EDUCA. AT THE WEST, Rev. T. Baldwin, Sec., 80 Wall St. AM. MISS. ASSO., Rev. George Whipple, and Rev. S. S. Jocelyn, Sec's; L. Tappan, Treas., 48 Beekman St. AM. AND FOR. ANTI-SLAVERY SOC., L. Tappan, Cor. Sec., 48 Beekman St. NEW YORK STATE COLONIZ. SOC., Rev. J. B. Pinney, LL. D., Cor. Sec., 27 Bible House, Astor Place. SOUTH. AID SOC., G. Hallcock, Treas.; Rev. R. Baird, D. D., Sec., 91 Wall St. N. Y. SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, R. G. Pardoe, Agent, 599 Broadway. AM. SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, Rev. J. H. Burris, Sec.; G. S. Scofield, Agent, 599 Broadway. NEW YORK SAB. COM. Rev. R. S. Cook, 21 Bible House. AMER. SOC. FOR MELIORATING THE CONDITION OF THE JEWS, 27 Bible House.

PHILADELPHIA.—AM. SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, F. A. Packard, Esq., Rec. Sec., 1122 Chestnut Street. GEN. ASSEM. BOARDS, at the Publication Rooms.—Domestic Missions, 910 Arch St., Rev. G. W. Musgrave, D. D., Cor. Sec.; S. D. Powel, Esq., Treas. Board of Education, 811 Chestnut St., Rev. C. Van Rensselaer, D. D., Cor. Sec.; Wm. Chester, D. D., Asso. Sec. and Agent; William Main, Treas. Board of Publication, 821 Chestnut St., Rev. Wm. E. Schenck, Cor. Sec.; Rev. W. M. Engles, D. D., Editor; Joseph P. Engles, Publish. Agent; W. Sargent, Sup. of Colp., Jas. Dunlap, Esq., Treas. AM. BAP. PUBLICA. SOC., 529 Arch St.; Rev. B. Griffiths, Sec., Rev. J. N. Brown, Ed. Sec. PENN. BIBLE SOC., 701 Walnut St., Joseph H. Dulles, Sec. PENN. BRANCH AM. TRACT SOC., 929 Chestnut St.; H. N. Thissell, Supt. PHILA. EDUCA. SOC., 3d Tuesday in March; Chas. Brown, Sec.; Wm. Purves, Tress., 1334 Chestnut St. PHILA. HOME MISS. SOC., 4th Tues. in April; Rev. Robert Adair, Sec., H. Perkins, Tress., 1334 Chestnut St. LUTH. BOARD OF PUB., 1st Tues. each month, 42 North Ninth St. TRES. PUB. COM., 1334 Chestnut St., Rev. John W. Dulles, Sec.; Wm. Purves, Treas.

PITTSBURGH.—GEN. SYNOD OF LUTH. CHURCH IN UNITED STATES, 3d Thurs. in May. General Lutheran Societies at the same time and place: PARENT EDUCA., HOME MISS., FOR. MISS., CHURCH EXTENSION, HISTOR., and PUBLICATION SOC's.

WASHINGTON.—AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, 3d Tues. in Jan.; Rev. R. R. Gurley, Cor. Sec.; Rev. Wm. McLain, Fin. Sec.

MINISTERS' MEETINGS.—GEN. CONVEN. IN MAINE, 3d Tues. in June. GEN. ASSO., NEW HAMPSHIRE, 4th Tues. in Aug. GEN. CONVEN. IN VERMONT, 3d Tues. in June. GEN. ASSOCIA., MASS., 4th Tues. in June. EVAN. CONSO., R. I., 2d Tues. in June. GEN. ASSO., CONN., 2d Tues. in June. GEN. ASSO., N. Y., 3d Tues. in Sept. GEN. CONVEN. PROT. EPIS. CH., 1st Wed. in October. GEN. ASSEMBLY PRES. CHURCH, 3d Thurs. in May. GEN. CONFER. METH. EPIS. CHURCH, May, every 4th year from 1840. GEN. SYNOD REF. DUTCH CHURCH, on the 1st Wed. in June.

YEARLY MEETINGS OF FRIENDS.—NEW ENGL., held at Newport, Rhode Island, begins Seventh day after second Sixth day in Sixth month. NEW YORK, New York City, Sixth day after fourth First day in Fifth month. PHIL., third Second day in Fourth month. BALTI., last Second day but one in Tenth month. NORTH CAROLINA, is held at New Garden, Guilford county, Second day after first First day in Eleventh month. OHIO, Mount Pleasant, Second day after first First day in Ninth month. INDIANA, Whitewater, on Fifth day preced. first First day in Tenth month. A new yearly meeting has been established, composed of Friends, in Western Indiana and Iowa, and is held in Ninth month.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

RECENTLY ISSUED BY THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY,
28 CORNHILL, BOSTON.

In addition to the works here mentioned, there will be found among the issues of this Society a variety of valuable standard works; also Sabbath-school books, Libraries, Tracts, Handbills, Children's Tracts, Cards, etc.

NARRATIVES.

ARNOLD LESLIE; OR, THE YOUNG SKEPTIC. pp. 257, 18mo. With engravings.
GRACE O'GARA. The Little Mountain Guide, with 5 engravings. pp. 288, 18mo.
MATTY GREGG. 5 engravings. pp. 170, 18mo.
YOUNG PILGRIM. For the Young. By A. L. O. E. 4 engravings. pp. 354, 18mo.
THE GIANT KILLER. By A. L. O. E. A beautiful story for boys. pp. 185, 18mo.
THE ROBY FAMILY. A sequel to the "Giant Killer." By A. L. O. E.
WINGS AND STINGS. By A. L. O. E. With engravings. pp. 147, 18mo.
POOR NELLY. 6 engravings. pp. 244, 18mo.
THE VICTORY WON. By the author of the Memoir of Captain H. Vicars. pp. 106, 18mo.
THE OBJECT OF LIFE. With engravings. pp. 357, 12mo.
MY SISTER MARGARET. A Temperance Story. By Mrs. C. M. EDWARDS. With 4 engravings. pp. 328, 12mo.
THE MOTHER'S MISSION. With 5 engravings. pp. 311, 12mo.
PALISSY, THE HUGUENOT POTTER. With 18 fine engravings. pp. 235, 12mo.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THE SISTERS. A Memoir of Elizabeth H., Abbie A., and Sarah F. Dickerman. By Rev. I. P. WARREN. 16mo, pp. 283.
MEMOIR OF REV. HENRY LORDELL, M. D., Late Missionary of the A. B. C. F. M. at Mosul. By Rev. W. S. TYLER, Professor in Amherst College. 12mo, pp. 414.
THE PERSIAN FLOWER. A Memoir of Judith Grant Perkins, daughter of Rev. Dr. Perkins, Missionary to Oroomiah. pp. 204, 16mo.
ANNALS OF THE POOR. Containing a life of the author, Rev. Legh Richmond. pp. 140, 18mo. With engravings.
THE JEWISH PRISONER. By Rev. ISAAC BIRD, with an Introduction by Rev. Prof. LAWRENCE. pp. 96, 18mo.
THE PASTOR AND INQUIRER. By Rev. GEORGE DUFFIELD, Jr. pp. 30, 18mo
MEMOIR OF MARY LUNDIE DUNCAN. By her mother. A republication of this memoir, with additions.
MEMOIR OF BLAKE, THE YOUNG CHRISTIAN MERCHANT. By Mrs. E. F. BARSTOW.
MEMOIR OF HON. DANIEL SAFFORD. By his wife, Mrs. A. E. SAFFORD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HISTORY OF THE "MORNING STAR." An interesting account of incidents connected with the Children's Missionary vessel. By Mrs. J. S. WARREN.
THE CLEVELANDS. A Story of Western Life. By Mrs. E. M. SHELDON.
WALKS AND TALKS. A book for boys. By Rev. W. T. SLEEPER, Chaplain of the Mass. State Reform School at Westboro'.
SONGS FOR THE LITTLE FOLKS. Beautiful book for children. By Mrs. J. D. CHAPLIN.
The ten volumes following are by Rev. Jas. Smith, of Cheltenham, England.
CHRIST ALONE. pp. 66, 18mo.
IMPORTANT QUESTIONS, ADDRESSED TO THE IMPENITENT. pp. 68, 18mo
OUR HEAVENLY FATHER; OR, GOD A REFUGE AND STRENGTH. pp. 68, 18mo.
THE BETTER LAND. A book for the aged. pp. 64, 18mo.
THE MORNING SACRIFICE. A help to devotion. pp. 68, 18mo.
THE EVENING SACRIFICE. A help to devotion. pp. 68, 18mo.
THE GREAT COMFORTER; OR, THE WORK OF THE HOLY SPIRIT. pp. 68, 18mo.
THIS DO IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME; OR, SACRAMENTAL MEDITATIONS. pp. 68, 18mo.
WELCOME TO JESUS. pp. 64, 18mo.
WORDS OF COMFORT; OR, SOLACE IN SORROW. pp. 68, 18mo.

THE TRACT JOURNAL is issued monthly at 25 cents, single copy; six copies to one address \$1; twenty copies, \$3; forty copies, \$5.

THE CHILD AT HOME, a beautifully illustrated sheet; single copies, 15 cents; ten copies, \$1; fifty copies, \$4.50; one hundred copies, \$8.

The circulation of both these papers is very large and is constantly increasing.

FORM OF A BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to "THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY," instituted in the city of Boston, the sum of _____ dollars, to be applied to the charitable uses and purposes of said Society.

Three witnesses should state that the testator declared this to be his last will and testament, and that they signed it at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other.

THE EIGHTH CENSUS AND ITS LOGIC.—The population of the States and territories in 1850 was a little over twenty-three millions. Since that time, in various years, but chiefly in 1855, the census of twelve States and several territories has been taken, and the results furnish a guide for estimating the gain of population since. But the rates of increase differ widely in the different States and sections, and the estimates made, on this basis, of the population to be returned this year, (1860,) vary from thirty-two to thirty-six millions, or a gain of about fifty per cent. in ten years. This is a growth to satisfy a reasonable national ambition. A similar rate of increase will give us over fifty millions in 1870, and seventy-five millions in 1880.

The first duty of the census office, after the completion of the returns, will consist in apportioning the members of the House of Representatives among the several States according to their representative population. The number of representatives is limited by the law of 1850 to 233. In the intervals between the censuses the number is increased by the addition of new States, but is brought back again every ten years to the fixed limit. Consequently the representative ratio is constantly increasing, and power gradually passes from the old States to the new and more rapidly growing communities of the West. Illinois now has nine members of Congress, and Wisconsin three. If the ratio based on the census of 1860 be 105,000 for each member, Illinois will have 17 members and Wisconsin 8, and the sixteen votes of both States for president, will be increased to 29, nearly one tenth of the whole. This statement shows in a striking light the fact that in our national politics,

"Westward the course of empire takes its way."

The Western States taken together are advancing in population more than three times as fast as the slave States. After this census the free States will have two thirds of the representative basis. The four great States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois, will have an aggregate population greater than all the slave States. In 1811 the free States had 92 representatives to 73 in the slave States; in 1822 the proportions were 123 to 71; in 1832, 141 to 99; in 1842, 155 to 87; in 1852, 143 to 90. In 1862 the free States will have about two thirds. Thus by natural growth of population, the political power of the country has gradually passed over from the slave to the free States. Thus will the slavery question settle itself in due time, and at no distant day, unless its advocates, by nationalizing the institution, through the agency of the Supreme Court, shall prolong the struggle. But this artificial support, and the further addition of slave territory, can only prolong the struggle. The ultimate result is as fixed and certain as the operation of any natural law. The slave power can never recover the political supremacy it has lost. Springfield Rep.

A MARVELOUS MEMORY.—The capabilities of the human mind often border on the marvelous, as may be seen in the following incident relating to Humboldt, told by Bayard Taylor in a recent lecture:—

The mind of Humboldt was described by the lecturer as "almost a phenomenon." Macaulay, it was said, was able to recite, from memory, the whole of "Paradise Lost," and yet the memory of Humboldt must be admitted to have evinced greater things. Indeed, he was never known to forget any thing. A traveler recently returned from Jerusalem, had found, in conversation with Humboldt, that the latter was as thoroughly conversant with the streets and houses in Jerusalem as he was himself, whereupon he asked the old man how long it was since he had visited Jerusalem; to which the latter replied: "I have never been there, but expected to go sixty years ago, and prepared myself!"

SELF-DENIAL.—Life is like time; we must bestow a part to improve what remains; but we should only give up what is proper and needful. So must we make sacrifices for others, but such only as are right and necessary, and which require no violations of conscience. Most men are frugal of self-denial for others, but prodigal of sacrifices for their own benefit. In self-denial the example of Christ may well be our model.

ECCLESIASTICAL MEMORANDA FOR 1861.

JAN. 1, Circumcision; 6, Epiph.; 13, 1st S. after Epiph.; 20, 2d S. after Epiph.; 23, Conversion of St. Paul; 27, Septuagesima. FEB. 2, Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary; 3, Sexagesima; 10, Quinquagesima; 13, Ash Wednesday; 17, Quaragesima, or 1st S. in Lent; 20, 22 and 23, Ember days; 24, 2d S. in Lent; and St. Matthias. MARCH 3, 3d S. in Lent; 10, 4th S. in Lent; 17, 5th S. in Lent; 24, S. next before Easter; 25, Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary; 29, Good Friday; 30, Easter Even; 31, Easter Day. APRIL 1, Monday in Easter Week; 2, Tuesday in Easter Week; 7, 1st S. after Easter; 14, 2d S. after Easter; 21, 3d S. after Easter; 25, St. Mark; 28, 4th S. after Easter. MAY 1, Sts. Philip and James; 5, Rogation Sunday, or 5th S. after Easter; 6, 7, and 8, Rogation Days; 9, Holy Thursday, or Ascension Day; 12, S. after Ascen.; 13, Whit Sunday; 20, Monday in Whit Sunday Week; 21, Tuesday in Whit Sunday Week; 21, 24 and 25, Ember Days; 26, Trinity Sunday; JUNE 2, 1st S. after Trinity; 9, 2d S. after Trinity; 11, St. Barnabas; 16, 3d S. after Trinity; 23, 4th S. after Trinity; 24, Nativity of St. John Baptist; 29, St. Peter; 30, 5th S. after Trinity. JULY 7, 6th S. after Trinity; 14, 7th S. after Trin.; 21, 8th S. after Trin.; 25, St. James; 28, 9th S. after Trin.; AUG. 4, 10th S. after Trin.; 11, 11th S. after Trin.; 18, 12th S. after Trin.; 24, St. Bartholomew; 25, 13th S. after Trin. SEPT. 1, 14th S. after Trin.; 8, 15th S. after Trin.; 15, 16th S. after Trin.; 18 and 20, Ember Days; 21, St. Matthew and Ember Day; 22, 17th S. after Trin.; 29, 18th S. after Trin., and St. Michael and All Angels. OCT. 6, 18th S. after Trin.; 13, 19th S. after Trin.; 18, St. Luke; 20, 21st S. after Trin.; 27, 22d S. after Trin.; 28, Sts. Simon and Jude. NOV. 1, All Saints' Day; 3, 27th S. after Trin.; 7, Thanksgiving (unless some other day be appointed by the civil authority); 10, 24th S. after Trin.; 17, 25th S. after Trin.; 24, 26th S. after Trin.; 30, St. Andrew. DEC. 1, 1st S. in Advent; 8, 2d S. in Adv.; 15, 3d S. in Adv.; 18 and 20, Ember Days; 21, St. Thomas, and Ember Day; 22, 4th S. in Adv.; 25, Christmas Day; 26, St. Stephen; 27, St. John the Evangelist; 28, Holy Innocents; 29, 1st S. after Christmas.

POSTAGE RATES.

LETTERS, within the United States not over 3,000 miles, 3 cents each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; over 3,000 miles, 10 cents: must be prepaid. To the British N. A. Provinces, under 3,000 miles, 10 cents; over 3,000 miles, 13 cents, prepaid or not. Drop letters, 1 cent, prepaid or not; advertised letters 1 cent. Letters to two or more persons in one envelope are illegal. Ship letters to any United States port, 6 cents; if forwarded inland, 2 cents, and the usual United States postage.

WEEKLY PAPERS to subscribers in the country, free. Papers and periodicals not over 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., within the State, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, out of the State, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent, if paid quarterly in advance. Small papers, monthly, or oftener, and pamphlets not over 16 pp. 8vo., in packages weighing $\frac{1}{2}$ pound or more, if prepaid by stamps to one address, $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per oz. Papers not prepaid, double the above rates. Books not over 4 pounds, 1 cent per oz. under 3,000 miles; if over, 2 cts. Papers, etc., closely sealed, or with additional printing or writing on them or the wrappers, pay letter postage. Publishers of periodicals exchange one copy free; and may enclose bills and receipts to subscribers.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.—The following are the rates of postage on letters to foreign countries for each half ounce: To England, Ireland, and Scotland, 24-cents; to France and Algeria by French mails, 15 cts. quarter ounce. By the Bremen or Hamburg mails the postage to Bremen and Hamburg is 10 cents; to Frankfort and Wurtemburg, 15 cents; to the German States, Prussia, Austria, and its States, and Lombardy, 15 cents; to the Sardinian States, 30 cents; to Papal States, 28 cents; to the Two Sicilies, 22 cents; to Denmark, 25 cents; to Sweden, 33 cents; to Norway, 38 cents; to Russia, 29 cents. By the Prussian closed mails, or by French mail, the postage to these countries is higher. The prepayment of letters to them, excepting to the Two Sicilies, is optional; as also to Canada and the British North American States, where the postage is 10 cents under 3,000 miles, and 15 cents over. To the following postage must be prepaid: To British West Indies, Aspinwall, Panama, and Mexico, 10 cents under 2,500 miles, 20 cents over; New Granada, except Aspinwall and Panama, 18 cents; to Peru, 22 cents; Ecuador, Bolivia, and Chili, 34 cents; to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and China, by mail to San Francisco, thence by private ship, 10 cents; to China and Australia via England, 33 cents; via Marseilles, 45 cents.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY'S ALMANAC

AND ALL PUBLICATIONS OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, BOSTON,

May be had at the Depository, 28 Cornhill, Boston, and at Depository prices, of J. W. Brinckerhoff, 13 Bible House, Astor Place, N. Y.; E. F. Duren, Bangor; H. Packard, Portland; E. Bond, Hallowell; E. J. Lane, Dover; Geo. Kingsbury, Keene; Wm. Felton, Brattleboro; A. H. Copeland, Middlebury, Vt.; Bridgman & Childs, Northampton; Bridgman & Co., and Chaffee & Co., Springfield; Henry Whipple & Son, Salem; L. Stratton, Lawrence; J. J. Judkins, and A. Whitney, Lowell; Rev. W. H. Sanford, Worcester; Snow & Green, Providence; Hutchinson & Bullard, Hartford; F. T. Jarman, New Haven; M. Safford, Norwich; E. Darrow & Bro., Rochester; E. Gates, Albany; S. R. Gray, Albany; Wynkoop & Bro., Syracuse, N. Y.; Bree, Butler & Co., 188 Main Street, Buffalo; Robert S. Davis, 93 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Gaut & Volkmar, Philadelphia; Ingham & Bragg, Cleveland, O.; Randall & Aston, Columbus, O.; Geo. S. Blanchard, Cincinnati, O.; F. Harris & Co., Xenia, O.; Paynes, Dayton, O.; F. Raymond & Co., Detroit, Mich.; M. A. Allen, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Hinsdill Brothers, Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. D. Baker, Adrian, Mich.; Church, Goodman, & Kenney, and W. Tomlinson, Chicago, Ill.; J. Brookes, Galena, Ill.; Terry & Cleaver, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. H. Thompson, Dubuque, Iowa; James Milne, Montreal, C. E.; James Carless, Toronto, C. W.

A liberal discount from retail price of the ALMANAC, to those who order by the 100 or 1000.